

The SILENT WORKER



COURTESY BROOKLYN DE L'EPEE SOCIETY

FIRST SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

November 1924
Vol. 37 No. 2

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The hills are bright with maples yet,
But down the level land
The beech leaves rustle in the wind,
As dry and brown as sand.

The clouds in bars of rusty red
Along the hilltops glow,
And in the still, sharp air, the frost
Is like a dream of snow.

The berries of the brier-rose
Have lost their rounded pride;
The bitter-sweet chrysanthemums
Are drooping heavy-eyed.

The cricket grows more friendly now,
The dormouse, sly and wise,
Hiding away in the disgrace
Of nature from men's eyes.

The pigeons in black wavering lines
Are swinging toward the sun;
And all the wide and withered fields
Proclaim the summer done.

His store of nuts and acorns now
The squirrel hastes to gain,
And sets his house in order for
The winter's dreary reign.

'Tis time to light the evening fire,
To read good books, to sing
The low and lovely songs that breathe
Of the eternal spring.

Alice Cary.

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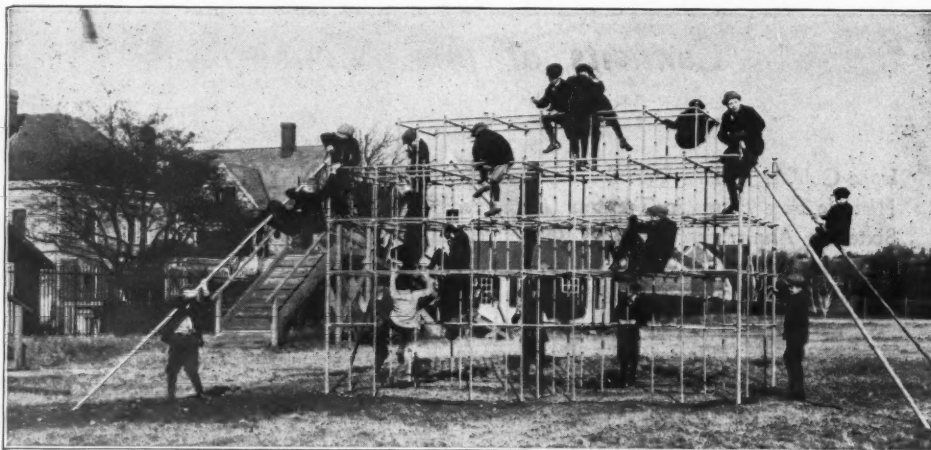
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The Silent Worker

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine For, By and About the Deaf of the English-Reading World

Volume 37, No. 2

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25 cents the Copy

Deaf Persons of Note



ISAAC GOLDBERG, M. A.
Noted Deaf Chemist of Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. L. PACH PHOTO.

The Historic Five Points in Trenton

The Story of a Famous Site Where Stirring Scenes of American History Were Enacted

By HARRY J. PODMORE

(Copyright, 1924, by Harry J. Podmore)

FROM the time of the first accredited settlement of Trenton at Mahlon Stacy's mill on the Assanpink creek, the historic site at the intersection of the Brunswick, Princeton and Pennington roads with Broad and Warren Streets (now marked by the Battle Monument) has served as the great northern gateway of travel to the city. Under the influence of traffic there came into exist-

an established centre for upper-country trade.* With this growth, it acquired the name of "Head of Town," an appellation by which it was designated for many years, and by which it is known even to-day.

At the time of the early settlement of this little community, the stretch of the highway now known as Brunswick Avenue was a part of the old Maidenhead Road (now Lawrence Road) leading through Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville) to Princetown (now Princeton). Princeton Road was then only a lane running to the Beakes' plantation about a quarter of a mile north of the site of the Battle Monument. The Pennington Road was designated as the Pennington-Hopewell Road running to Queenstown (later Penny town, now Pennington) and Hopewell. Following the opening in 1804 of the Brunswick Road as a straight highway to New Brunswick at a point above Mulberry Lane (now Mulberry Street) and the incorporating of the Beakes Lane as a part of the Princeton Pike a few years later, this community gradually became known as the "Five Points," because of the convergence of the three highways with the two streets.

This gateway site at the "Five Points" has been a silent witness of the activities of man in the making of a city that was destined to become the capital of an illustrious state, a great industrial centre and a city of wide historic significance. It has witnessed the gradual evolution of locomotion from the days of the Indian, who silently passed by on his way to the Falls of the Delaware, to the present period with its swiftly moving aeroplanes flying

*History of Trenton by Francis Bazley Lee.



THE GATEWAY SITE, 1776
Reproduced from an old engraving.

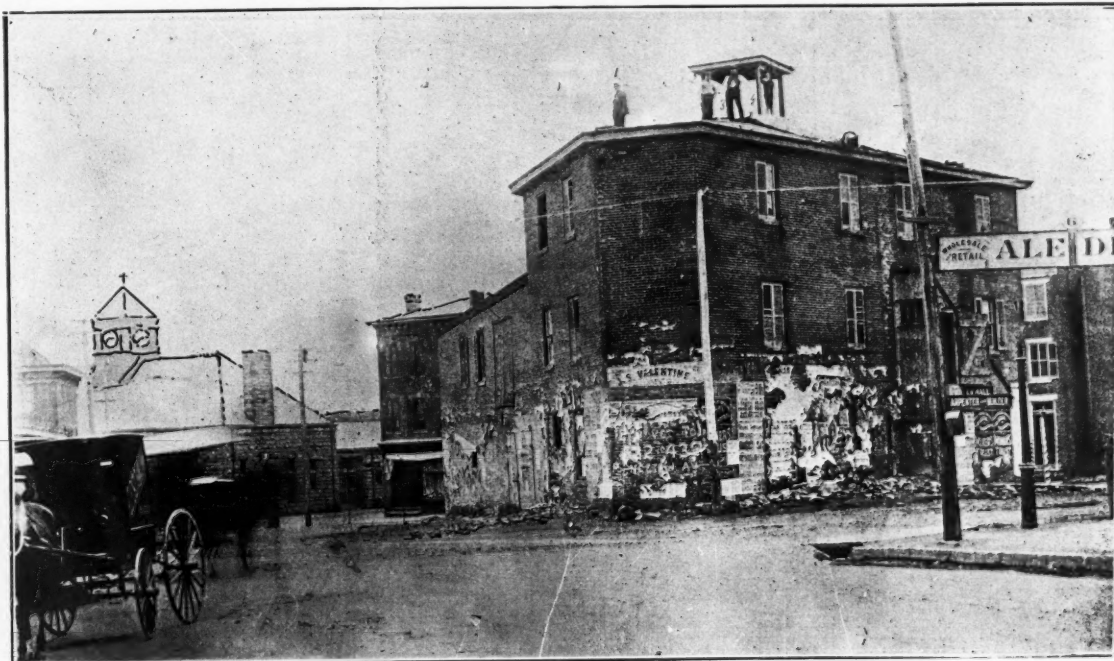
ence at this gateway a little community with its quaint dwellings, taverns and shops. It became a little mart in itself and while some distance from the centre of activity, it was nevertheless considered an integral part of Trenton.

Following the close of the Revolution, this little community at the gateway seems to have had a marked growth. In the year of 1792 it had become



THE GATEWAY SITE, 1855.

Reproduced from a sketch published in "Ballou's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion," a Boston periodical of 1855. The old building to the left was known for many years as Lamb tavern, later the Bull's Head tavern. In the rear part of this building one of the early potteries of Trenton was operated.



THE GATEWAY SITE, 1891

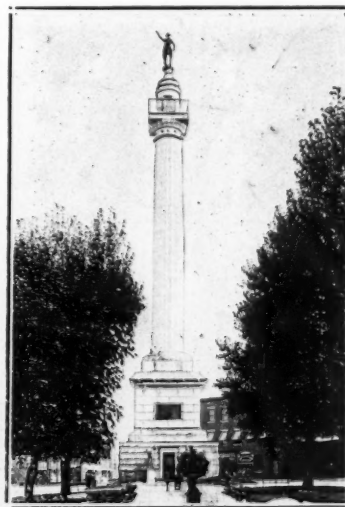
Reproduced from a photograph taken March 31, 1891. The Battle Monument stands on the site of the building in the foreground.

high above on an air route from New York to Philadelphia. Through these portals came the Dutch trader with heavy pack, the traveling preacher spreading the Gospel along the countryside, the gay traveler seeking fields anew, the post rider with precious news that patriot blood had been spilled on the village green at Lexington, or that Cornwallis had surrendered at Yorktown, and the stage coach and lumbering freight wagon. Later there passed in view to the south the canal barge and the snorting locomotive on its way to north Jersey cities and towns. With the creation of the famous Lincoln Highway through these portals have come the auto tourists followed by trains of auto trucks.

Every person of prominence, who visited Trenton previous to and for sometime after the Revolution, passed through this gateway in entering or leaving the town. The majestic figure of a young Virginia rifleman on his way to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to take command of the Continental army, passed through here in 1775,[†] and at the same place fourteen years later he bid the town farewell while on his journey to New York City to become the first Chief Executive of our land. At this gateway in 1803, Thomas Paine, patriot and famous writer of Revolutionary days, was "drummed out of town" because of his political views and religious beliefs. In the same year Vice-President Aaron Burr passed by after spending the night with Governor Bloomfield at the Government House in West State Street. Here, also, Washington Irving, America's first great author, passed in 1807; Martha Washington in 1779 and again in 1789; President Monroe, author of the Monroe Doctrine, 1817; President John Adams and General Charles Colesworth Pin-

ckney in 1797 and 1798 respectively, and General Lafayette, the renowned French leader, in 1824.

This northern entrance site is known in history as the place where the Continental artillery opened fire on the surprised Hessian mercenaries on the morning of December 26, 1776. On this site today



THE GATEWAY TODAY

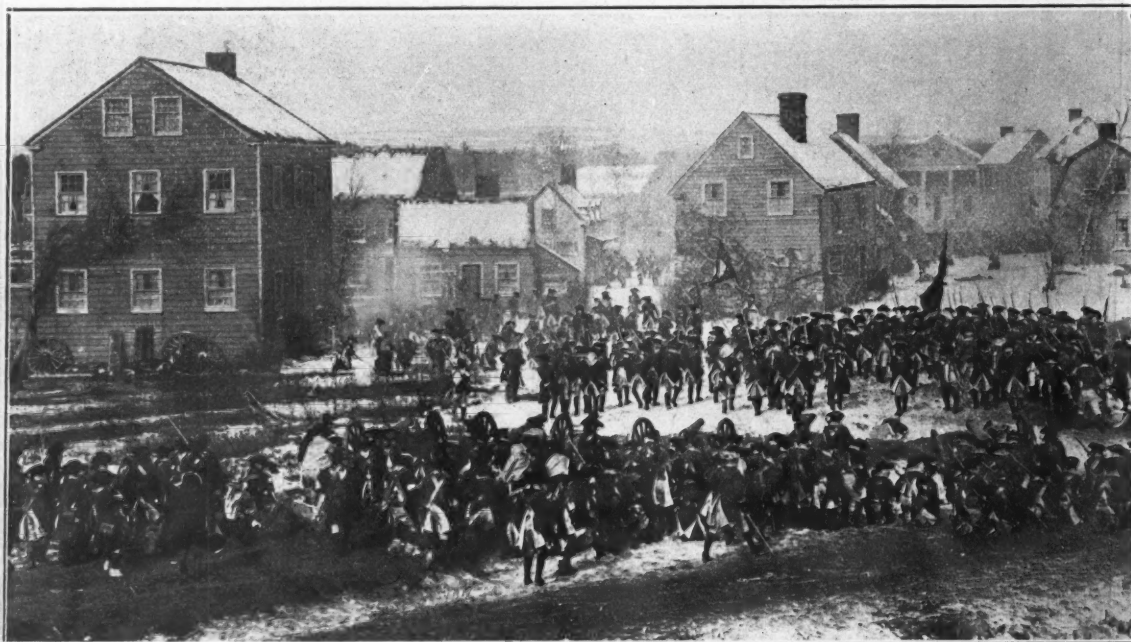
stands one of the finest of Revolutionary monuments in our country, erected in commemoration of the Battle of Trenton.

* * * * *

"Things are where things are, and
fate has willed
So shall they be fulfilled.

—Robert Browning.

[†]A bronze tablet on the front of St. Michael's P. E. Church, on North Warren Street, commemorates the events of Washington passing through Trenton while enroute to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1775.



OPENING OF THE BATTLE AT GATEWAY SITE
From the picturization of "Janice Meredith" by the Cosmopolitan

Courtesy of the Cosmopolitan Corporation.

That this gateway site at the "Five Points" was an important military key position for the erecting of artillery, is evidenced by the fact that the Hessians foresaw the advantage of fortifying the spot. Just six days previous to the engagement, Colonel Johann Gottlieb Rahl, the Hessian commander of the force at Trenton, accompanied by Captain Pauli,

been warned several times by his officers as to the importance of the site being fortified and that fascines had been made for the construction of the redoubt. On one of these occasions when an appeal was made to him he said that he did not think it all necessary as the rebels were such a miserable lot.

The late General Stryker, historian and president of the Trenton Battle Monument association, procured these rare bits of history, together with many other rare bits concerning the conduct of the Hessians at Trenton, from the archives at Hesse-Cassel, Germany, when he visited that country.‡

The gateway site figures also in local industrial history. Just south of it nearly opposite the Philadelphia and Reading Railway station, stood one of the early potteries of Trenton, probably the first pottery of original Trenton. Lovers of fiction will recognize the site as one of the scenes in "Janice Meredith," Paul Leicester Ford's charming romance of the American Revolution.

* * * * *

The Visit of Lafayette

The receiving of General Lafayette in Trenton on his fourth and farewell tour of the United States was an outstanding event in local history in which the gateway site took a leading part. At the head of Warren Street stood the entrance arch, erected with other arches in the town, in honor of the visit of the great French Chieftain. The full program prepared for the festive occasion consisted of a military review on the parade ground, a reception at the house with special exercises at the Washington arch at the state house gateway, a banquet at the Trenton House, and a reception and entertainment at the City Tavern.

On Saturday morning, September 25, 1824, Tren-

‡The Battles of Trenton and Princeton by William S. Stryker.



WASHINGTON DIRECTING THE FRAY

a Hessian army engineer, and other officers made a survey of the site for the purpose of placing a redoubt there to defend the northern entrance to the town.

While Rahl gave his consent for its erection, the project was never carried through, as he considered Trenton safe from attack. Little did he think at that time that a few days later the same spot would be a deciding factor in his downfall.

Records show that the Hessian commander had



GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S ENTRANCE TO TRENTON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1824.

ton presented a scene of activity and anticipation. Hundreds of visitors from the surrounding sections, together with members of the military, were upon the streets. All eyes were directed to "The Head of Town," where stood the beautiful entrance arch, a description of which appears in the *True American* of October 1, 1824: "At the head of Warren Street stood an elevated arch, irradiated with stars and bearing the name of Lafayette, stretched across the street. Its whole upper surface mantled with verdure, and beneath its curvature the whole width of the intercolumniation was beautifully festooned with interwisted wreaths of flowers and laurel. From its central summit, as also from the lateral arches on the right and left, sprang each a living cedar, their greenness studded over with flowers of various hues."

As the morning progressed, the members of the out-of-town grounds on the Brunswick pike, which is believed to have been a part of the Beakes' plantation in the immediate vicinity of the Jefferson school. This city troop of cavalry, under the command of Captain Parker, accompanied by the governor and suite, and citizens on horseback, continued on to Princeton to await the arrival in that town of Lafayette. After being received at Princeton, the noted Frenchman bid adieu and continued on to Trenton, escorted by our local military organization.

Stopping at the parade ground, Lafayette reviewed the assembled military under General Vliet, representing Hunterdon, Somerset, Burlington and Gloucester counties. Following the review, a procession was formed in the following order: Cavalry, infantry, marshal, committee of the corporation, committee of the citizens, governor and suite, marshal, General Lafayette in open barouche drawn by four white horses, General Lafayette's family, marshal, officers of the government mounted and in carriages, officers of the army and navy, strangers of distinction mounted and in carriages, clergy,

members of the bar, physicians, citizens, societies, etc., marshal and the journey to Trenton resumed.

The arrival of the procession at the arch at "The Head of Town," was the signal for the opening of the celebration. In speaking of this glorious occasion *The True American* has the following to say: "Arriving at the head of Warren Street, the cannon proclaimed the pleasing event, the bells began to ring and windows of all the houses of the streets through which he was to pass were thronged with anxious spectators."

After making a circular route about the city, taking part of the southern section, the procession moved out West State street to the State House where the Washington arch stood. Here, in passing under to enter the State House building, the French Chieftain was met by a group of young ladies of the town, who threw flowers upon him and sang an ode written for the occasion.

Lafayette was met by the Mayor of the City, members of council and other dignitaries in the assembly room of the old State House, and in the evening a brilliant reception was held in his honor in the City Tavern, where he was a special guest of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati.

The following morning (Sunday) Lafayette left Trenton under escort by the way of Bloomsbury and over the lower Delaware bridge into Pennsylvania. While here in this city he stopped at the Trenton House.*

The Visit of John Adams

During the early part of November, 1797, John Adams, Second President of the United States, made a brief visit to Trenton enroute to Philadelphia. The Chief Executive, with his military escort (Captain Smith's Troop of Cavalry), was met about six miles above Trenton by the Governor and his suite and number of citizens.

*It is just one hundred years ago last month that General Lafayette made his farewell visit to Trenton.

Upon arriving at the gateway site, the President was welcomed by a federal salute from Captain Yard's artillery company. Here the company, in full uniform, was paraded before the distinguished visitor.

President Adams was accorded addresses of welcome by the Vice-President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly to which he ably responded.

In the year of 1799, President Adams was a resident of Trenton. This was at the time the public offices of the United States government were removed here from Philadelphia due to the prevalence of yellow fever in that city.

The Three Highways

Of the three highways that meet at the "Five Points," the Brunswick Road for many years has played the distinctive role as the great northern artery to the town. However, the road as we know it today (straight highway to New Brunswick) did not come into existence until after 1804. As previously mentioned the stretch of this highway from the "Five Points" to a point above Mulberry Street was originally a part of the old Maidenhead Road (now Lawrence Road) which we are told runs approximately on the line of the old Indian trail, probably the path referred to by the Dutch in 1626 as the inland passage. It was over this line of travel that William Edmundson, the Friend, traveled in 1667 from "Indians' ferry" on the Raritan to the Falls of the Delaware; Peter Kalm, the Swedish naturalist in 1748; George Whitefield, the noted Methodist preacher, in 1754, and Benjamin Franklin in 1757.

Following the formation of Maidenhead township (now Lawrence township) in 1697, some alterations were made to the old road from the partition line at Worth's mill at Stony brook to Stacy's mill on the Assanpink creek. This highway was commonly called the York road and over it passed the much advertised "flying machines" (fast stage coaches) which were the sensation of the day. Down this same road General Washington and his little band of patriots made its entrance to the town closely pursued by the British early in December, 1776, and the same road figured again in the making of history in January, 1777, when the Continental outposts were driven into the town by the troops of Cornwallis just preceding the Battle of Assanpink. Three stands were made along this highway by the patriots before the final retreat to the southern bank of the creek was made and according to Raum, the Trenton historian, the red-coats were held in check for more than an hour, at one of these skirmishes.

The opening of the Brunswick Pike (straight highway to New Brunswick) brought with it additional traffic to the city. It was a favorite stage coach route of later days and as the result such settlements as Clarksville and Penn's Neck became centres for the changing of horses. In the summer of 1814, during the second war with Great Britain, cannon was transported over this road to New Brunswick for New York City from a government vessel docked at Lamberton, now the southern section of Trenton.

Following the year of 1835, the Brunswick Pike figured in a railroad controversy, the outgrowth of

the proposed plans of the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad, which has secured the majority of the stock of the Trenton Bridge Company and the New Brunswick Turnpike Company, to lay rails on this highway, claiming that the charter of the later company gave them the authority to put the project into effect.

The Pennington Road—Over the Pennington Road General Greene's division, headed by General Washington, made its famous entrance to the town at the "Five Points" after encountering two Hessian picket posts along the route.

Within close proximity of the "Five Points" along the northern side of this highway, were located the water works of the Trenton Aqueduct Company and that of Stephen Scales. Scales gave Trenton its first water system which was supplied by springs, the water being conducted through the streets by the means of wooden pipes. Evidently the system was in operation in the year of 1800. Also, the homes of prominent men of Trenton and vicinity during Revolutionary days and after were situated along the Pennington Road.

The Princeton Road—The Princeton Pike was chartered in 1807. With the opening of this highway, Harney's Corner (formerly Buckman's Corner, later Plumley's Corner), Princessville and other points with taverns as centres came into existence. Over this highway traveled the old-time political leaders of the county to attend the meetings at the Princessville Red Tavern, which was also the scenes of merry parties and famous ox roasts. Along this highway traveled the old road circuses, and on a site along the same line of travel near the Battle Monument, General Washington and his staff viewed the Battle of Trenton.

An event worthy of mention in the history of the Princeton Road was the passing over the highway of November 3, 1812, of that noted Revolutionary patriot, Colonel Aaron Ogden, (then Governor elect of New Jersey) while enroute to the Capital building to take the oath of office. Colonel Ogden was met at Princeton by Vice-President of Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly and a number of citizens in carriages and on horseback. At the tavern at Princessville a troop of horse under Lieutenant Philips joined the Governor's escort from Kingston and Princeton. In the vicinity of the "Head of Town," the First Light Infantry under Captain Bellerjeau, and the Phoenix Light Infantry under Lieutenant Wall joined the traveling party.

The firing of artillery in the rear of the State House announced the arrival of the procession at the "Five Points," which entered Warren Street in the following order: Captain Veaght's Troop of Horse from Kingston, Captain Burrow's Troop of Horse under Lieutenant Philips; First Light Infantry, under Captain Bellerjeau; Phoenix Light Infantry under Lieutenant Wall; Governor elect (on horseback), Vice-President of Council, Speaker of the House of Assembly, members of Legislature, citizens on horseback and in carriages. The thousands of visitors, who thronged the streets, cheered as the procession passed by.

On arriving at the State House, the Governor elect, was escorted to the Assembly Chamber where the oath of office was administered by Hon. James Schureman.

The Two Streets

Previous to and during the time of the Revolution, Warren Street and Broad Street were known respectively as King and Queen Streets. These two thoroughfares were swept by fire of the Continental artillery planted at the "Five Points" at the opening of the engagement.

Warren Street—Warren Street was named for General Joseph Warren, who lost his life at the Battle of Bunker Hill. At one time, it seems to have been the principal thoroughfare of the city, mentioned in local advertisements as the main street. It was also designated as the front street in comparison with Greene Street (now Broad Street) which was called the back street. Along Warren Street were situated the leading taverns and business establishments of the town, the old court house and jail and the little gunshop of John Fitch of steamboat fame. In the centre of the thoroughfare stood the original town pump and the first market of the town and nearby stood the whipping post and the stocks of pillory.

Broad Street—Broad Street (formerly Queen Street), like King Street, lost the name associating it with the government of Great Britain following Revolutionary days, taking the name of Greene Street for General Nathanael Greene, who took a prominent part in the Battle of Trenton. On this thoroughfare at the bridge over the Assanpink creek, took place the Battle of the Assanpink, January 2, 1777, and across the same thoroughfare on the site of the battleground was erected the arch under which General Washington passed, April 21, 1789, while on his way to New York city to assume the duties as our first chief executive.

With the passing of stage-coach days, Greene Street became the principal thoroughfare of the town. Along it were erected the first theatre and the second municipal building of the city. In the center of this thoroughfare stood the last street market of note and nearby stood the old-town pump of memory.

Greene Street was changed to Broad Street by city ordinance November 1, 1889.

A Noteworthy Memorial

The Battle Monument at the historic "Five

Points" stands as a worthy memorial in commemoration of one of the most famous engagements of world history.

The column of the memorial is hollow-fluted and of white construction. The pedestal, which supports the column, is partly of the same material and partly of darker stone to give more apparent solidity to the base. The style of the memorial is that known as Roman-Doric.

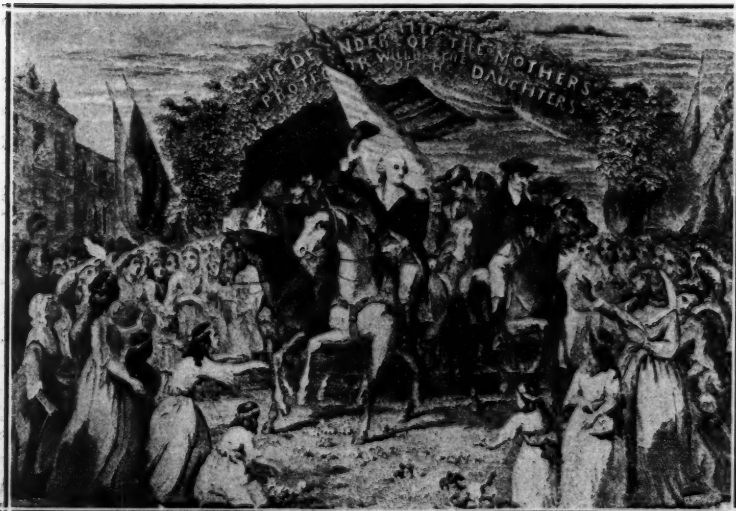
Atop the column of the monument is a cap, forming an observatory accessible by means of an electric elevator. From this observatory hundreds of tourists yearly obtain an excellent view of Trenton and the scenes of the battle. Encircling the column, just above the cap, thirteen electric lights shed their radiance by night, symbolic of the thirteen original states.

Surmounting the granite work of the memorial is a bronze figure of General Washington as he appeared at the beginning of the engagement, with extended right hand directing the fire of Hamilton's battery down King (now Warren Street). This great leader is represented in the uniform of a Continental general officer, being an exact reproduction of the one worn by him at Trenton. The figure is thirteen feet high.

On the east, west and south sides of the base of the pedestal are three bronze reliefs, depicting respectively, "The Surrender of the Hessians," "The Continental Army Crossing the Delaware River", and "The Opening of the Fight." The last named relief shows the battery of Hamilton about to fire down King Street. These reliefs were presented by the people of the state of Connecticut, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the state of New York.

On the north side of the pedestal is a bronze tablet, presented by the Society of the Cincinnati in New Jersey.

Guarding the entrance at the doorway at the monument stand two bronze statues of Continental soldiers. One is a statue of Private John Russell, of the Fourteenth Regiment of the Continental line, organized in Massachusetts by Colonel John Glover, and the other statue is modeled after a likeness of Private Blair McClenahan of the Philadelphia Light Horse Troop. Both of these patriots were



WASHINGTON PASSING UNDER THE ARCH.



WASHINGTON AT BATTLE OF TRENTON
(After painting by Col. John Trumbull.)

members of military bodies that participated in the battle.

* * * * *

The interior of the base of the Battle Monument serves as museum. Here are displayed relics and pictures relating to the engagement and other events of Trenton history. The outstanding relic in this collection is the Washington Arch, being the arch under which Washington passed in making his entrance to Trenton in 1789, while on his journey from his home in Virginia to New York City where he was to be inaugurated the first president of the United States. This arch, which was erected



DEDICATION OF BATTLE MONUMENT

Dedicated with elaborate ceremonies October 19, 1893, the one hundredth and twelfth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va.

by the citizens of Trenton and Mill Hill, stood on Broad Street on the northerly side of the Assanpink creek bridge.

* * * * *

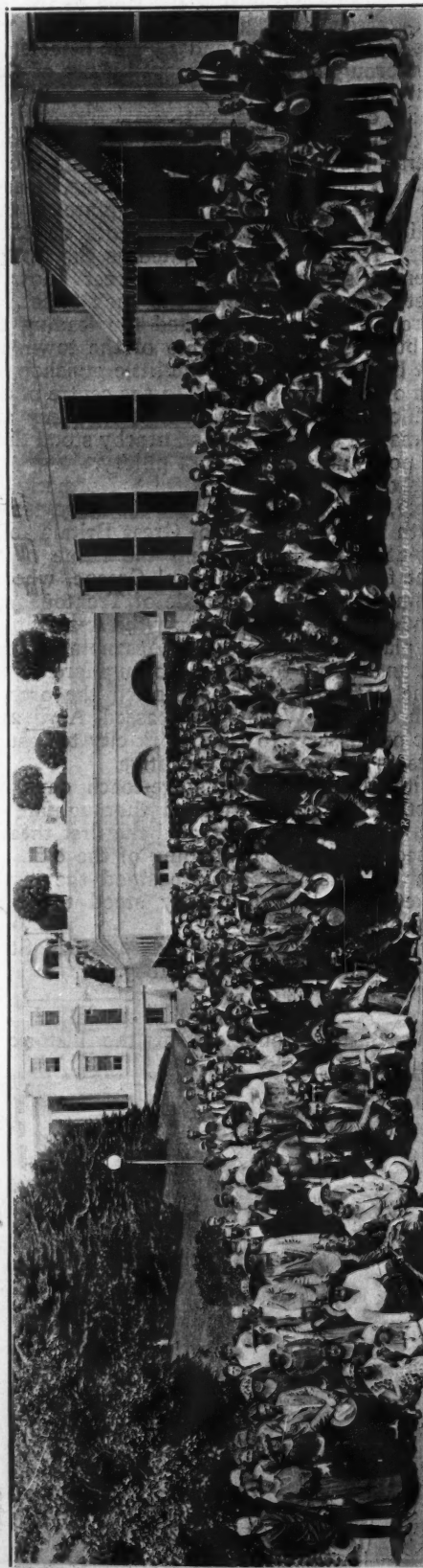
The writer is indebted to William J. Harney, a keen student of Trenton history, for suggestions and material incorporated in this article. Also to Albert D. Seward for the pen and ink drawing illustrating the entrance of General Lafayette to Trenton in 1824, and the Cosmopolitan Corporation for the scene from the "Janice Meredith" depicting the opening of the Battle at the "Head of Town".

Policeman (to man who is diligently searching for something under a street lamp—"What are you looking for?"

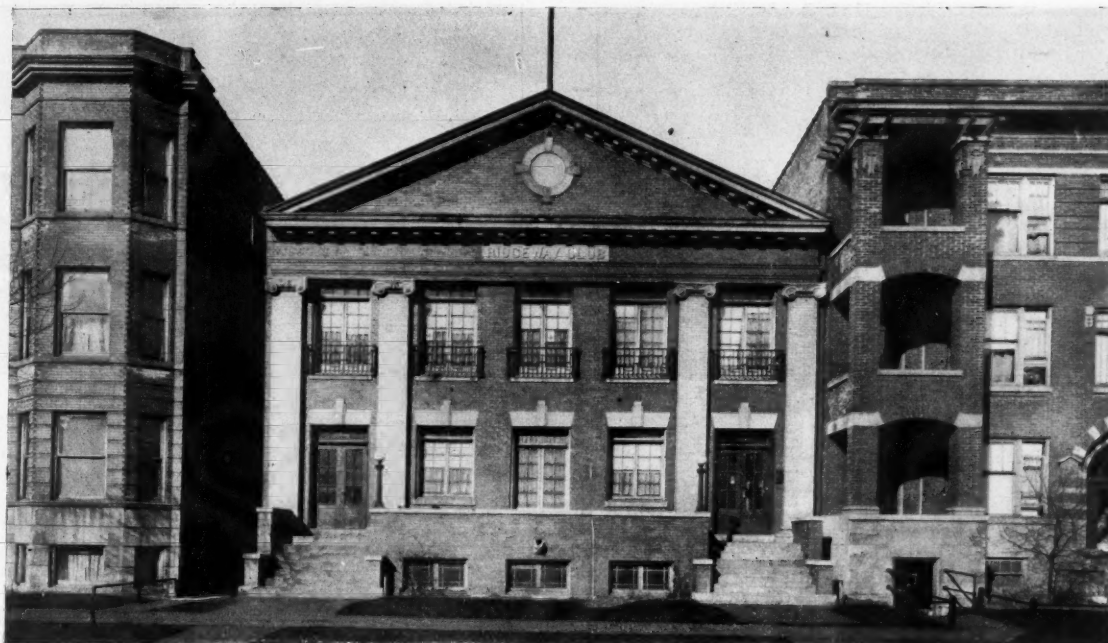
Man—"I'm looking for my pocketknife I lost down the road there."

Policeman—"Then why don't you go back and look for it where you lost it?"

Man—"Cause there's more light here."



SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY REUNION GALLAUDET ALUMNI ASSOCIATION AT WHITE HOUSE, JUNE 23, 1924



SILENT ATHLETIC CLUB OF CHICAGO

Windy City Observations

By THOMAS O. GRAY



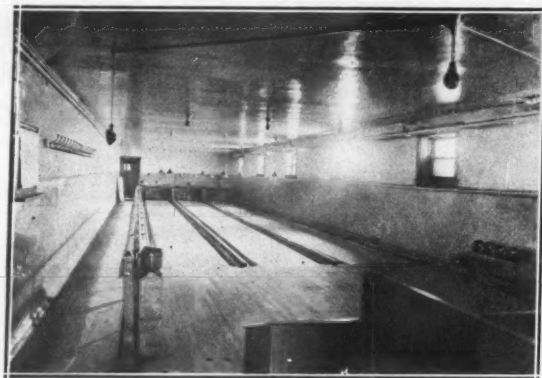
GOING back a few years to the old school days begins a story which terminates in the facts relating to the foundation history of Chicago's new Silent Athletic Club. Digging down farther you will come to the root of the organization's growth. It happened to be the machinations of a very young chap attending the Illinois School for the Deaf. Remembering this little fellow it occurred to me that, at school, he was not much of a teacher's pet, but he had ambitions somewhat the reverse of those set down by the fundamental principles of the school. He had his own way and his own idea about Life's pathway. It was with some difficulty that he progressed along the lines of the school's chosen curriculum. His character was just like that of the

rest of us, though at times flashes of defiance broke loose to authority rules governing the institution of learning. Like Ike and Mike he was a trusty young kid of the land of Erin, not by birth, but descended from a choice stock of Irish immigrants as is proven by the occupation his folks are engaged in. His brothers are prominently connected with the political life of the Windy City, holding various municipal positions of importance. Not to be outdone because of his affliction, he still had the spunk to be philosopher and take the unfortunate circumstances with a resolution to look on the sunny side of life. He soon felt himself possessed with the idea of being some service to mankind. He never liked to be dictated to by some of the older generation, and because of this rebelled over the institution's governing laws.

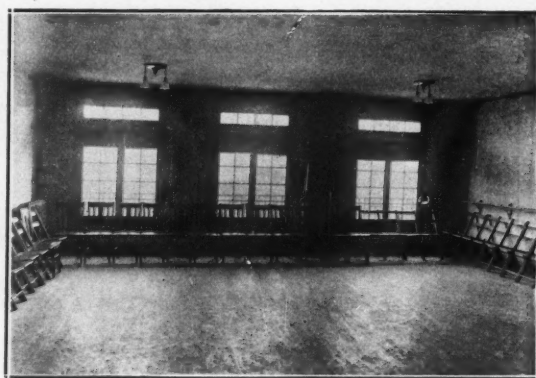


VIEW OF STAGE

White Photo



BOWLING HALL



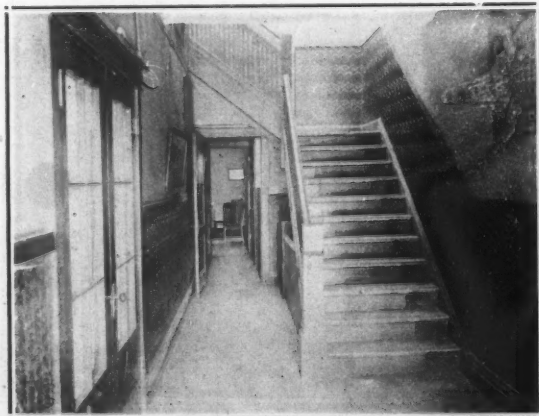
KINDERGARTEN

In other ways he was a perfect gentleman, strong willed and inspired with the spirit of ambition—ambitious to be something in this world of affairs.

At school, one day, in the chapel as all the pupils were assembled for the morning service the eagle eye of the principal, Miss Anna Morse, detected this little fellow with an unusual face. To the others it appeared that he was suffering with the toothache, but not to the principal. Knowingly, she signaled the boy's supervisor; a moment later a strong hand gripped his collar. He just laughed at being caught with the goods. The swollen jaw proved to harbor a conspicuous piece of plug tobacco which he still clings to this day. Later, he was placed aboard a rattler and sent home. That terminated his school career, but it did not stop him from becoming a successful organizer. This was John D. Sullivan, founder of Chicago's Silent Athletic Club, which, like the Pas-a-Pas, is composed of deaf men. Usually, being fired is the makings of a man. He gathered all his friends together and discussed the question of starting an independent organization outside the Pas-a-Pas Club. These youngsters did not like the association of older heads who always put a restraining hand on their desires. Not caring much to abide by counsel, they left determined to have a club with their own idea emblazoned in its heart. Securing a rendezvous at W. P. Mussey's bowling hall, this bunch routed the blues by indulging in a few bowling games and talking of having a club of their own. The foggy nicotine laden atmosphere at Mussey reminded them of the slums and having seen better surroundings they desired to start out at once with plans for their own club. Being thrown on their own resources proved the

best argument. Getting together with a few friends among the older generation whose wise counsel aided them in steering clear of the numerous pitfalls, especially the advice of the late Mr. O. H. Regensburg, some forty charter members were enrolled. Each binding himself with a donation of two dollars and his word of honor to stick with the rest to the last. Despite this the remuneration proved inadequate to rent a hall and furnish it with the necessary equipment. Instead of discouraging them it spurred them along to greater effort. As Gen. Grant said before Vicksburg "I'll fight it out if it takes all summer," it was the do or die spirit that put their dreams in reality.

Taking opportunity at his word they started the ball rolling by a grand ball at the Lincoln Park refectory. The revenue derived from this venture, later on, proved to be the corner stone of the present Silent Athletic Club's handsome home. Bubbling over with enthusiasm they elected a committee composed of John D. Sullivan and Geo. R. Schriver to comb the city for a suitable location. Driven far out from the down town section of the city by the high rental, the committee selected a hall at 5144 West Madison St., Austin, approximately six miles from the Loop. Now pondering over the question of furnishing the club rooms they learned, thanks to the Pas' case of "sleeping sickness," that they might acquire part of its furnishings. In this they were successful, securing the Pas' pool table, some card tables with folding chairs, a desk and other articles to furnish their new quarters, they then celebrated the grand opening. This was on October 7, 1912, and that day they were as happy as a small boy with a bran new choo, choo. The expense of furnishing their quarters made



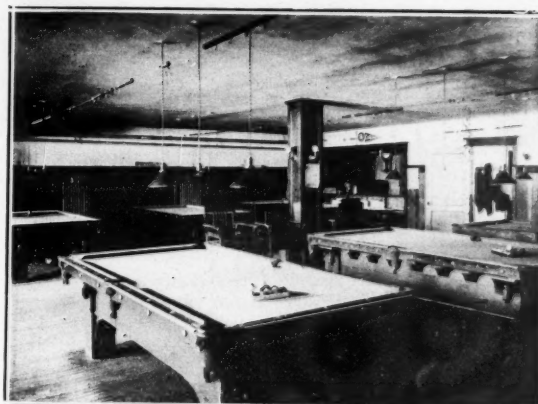
MAIN STAIRWAY



SOUTHWEST CORNER, PARLOR



OFFICE



BILLIARD ROOM

heavy drains on their treasury. This forced them into proceeding along with extreme caution in guarding the club in its infancy, but it never occurred to them to worry about the lurking wolf.

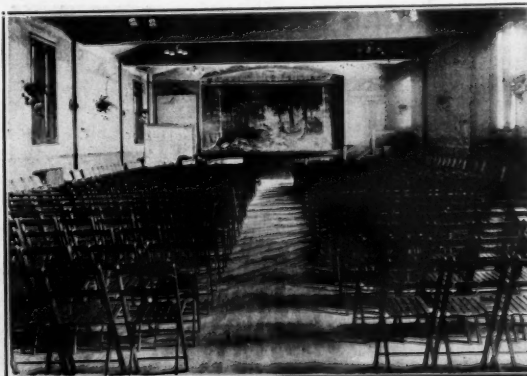
The dues were seventy-five cents per month and was considered an exorbitant fee for members; however, efforts to vote this rate out met with failure. The majority holding that to do so would endanger the life of the club. Time soon proved the wisdom of this as the funds began to grow through careful nursing. The club retained this location for six months, then a realization that more patronage could be obtained by moving closer to the down town section, dawned upon officials. A location at 1641 West Madison, near the business part of the city, was secured. This assertion soon manifested itself in the growth of the club financially. With fired up enthusiasm and visions of a vanishing dream coming out to be an attainment of their highest ambition, these Trojans decided to hold the "bone" with bulldog tenacity. Strict adherence, to the principals brought forth a better understanding of each other. Energetic pushing and pulling, with no backward looks, helped to build up the present organization's strength. Advertising was secured through the "Silent Stars," the club's baseball team which made quite an enviable record among the semi-professional nines in and around Chicago. With such sterling pitchers as Lorenz and Hart the team won a majority of its game with teams its equal and lost to the superior playing of stronger teams by close scores. The club remained in this location for four and a half years. Then a change was thought advisable, owing to the growth of the club. Efforts to find a suitable location in the heart of the down town district proved

successful. The moving of the club to Dearborn and Quincy Street proved more to accomplish what was desired than was expected. This place being near the heart of the shopping district made it very convenient for members to drop in after a tiresome trip shopping, without the payment of additional carfare.

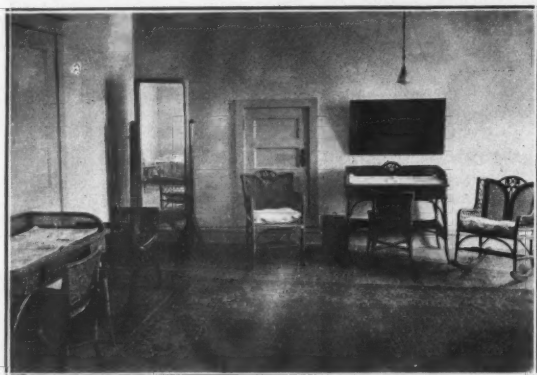
The unexpected advent of this country in the World War brought with it numerous ghosts of misery that taxed the patience of the members to the utmost. Besides these hardships fire visited the club rooms, destroying much of the equipment, but the Sac spirit withstood its ravages admirably. New fixtures were secured and a general arrangement of what was left made the rooms more pleasing in appearance than before the fire. The stringent rules restricting the use of fuel and light made the boys search for another location where they might avoid these. Taking advantage of the exemption of restaurants, because they were a necessity, the club secured a lease of some rooms above King's restaurant at Madison and Washington. This gave the members more comfortable quarters, with plenty of space for accommodating many more members. This lease ran for a couple of years and during that time many a profitable entertainment was had, which soon convinced all that the club had come to stay. Its success never was in doubt after this, despite the pessimist's croaking, but moving around and paying for it did not appeal much to the boys. The movement to devise some scheme that would inevitably lead to the acquiring a home of their own had worked itself up among the members. By this time it had established firm root and there was no chance of its dying out. As I mentioned before, that the members were thrown



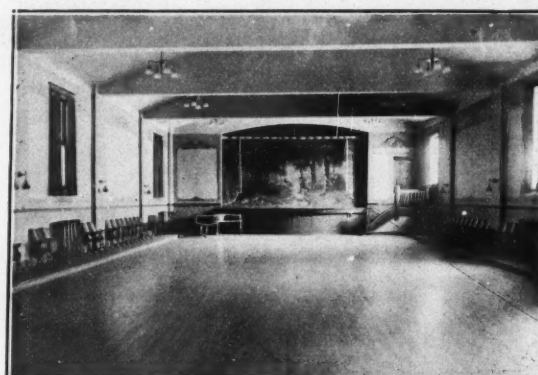
CAFETERIA



ASSEMBLY HALL



LADIES' REST ROOM



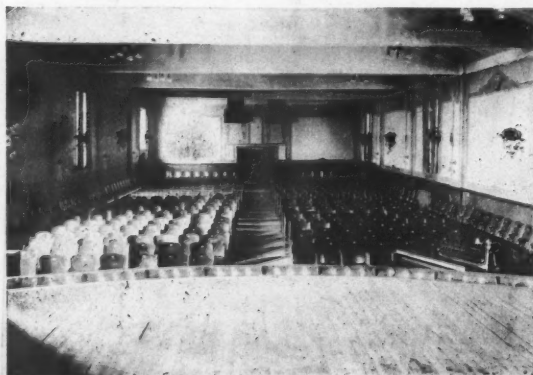
DANCE HALL

on their own resources, for there were no men of leisure among the Sacites. All the members were ordinary working fellows, whose daily toil was for the sake of their existence. Despite this they did not know what failure was, even not acquainted with its cousin. Their heart was set on having a home of their own, and this in spite of the economic condition of the country.

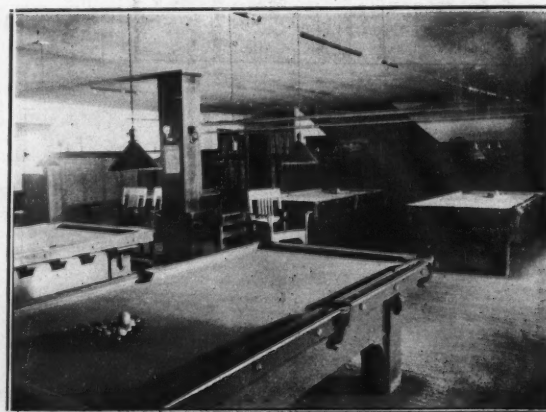
All the population of the good old U. S. A. were centered on the progress of the war. Social activities were at a standstill with the disintegrating of numerous clubs by their members going off to fight the Huns. Among these was the Ridgeway Club at 5536-38 Indiana Avenue, whose officers noted the inroads the draft had made upon their membership and decided to hang out the "for sale" sign. The Sac boys seized at the opportunity of getting their building, but how were they to manage a \$25,000 enterprise with capital of only \$3000? The boys just scanned their bank accounts and decided to sacrifice their savings to meet the initial payment of \$5000, which was demanded by the Ridgeway management, the balance to be paid in installments. The deal was put through with the Citizens Trust and Saving Bank, acting for the Ridgeway people. Bonds were floated guaranteeing an interest of 5 per cent. annually until matured. Most of these bonds were purchased by the members themselves, about two-thirds of the Sac members are bond holders. Their experience gained putting over this deal was educative from a financial standpoint. It gave them knowledge from the start of the world of finance. Even Wall Street sat up and took notice at the pep shown by the members. Now that they had a home of their own, it was their sole duty to devise

ways and means to meet the future payments. Even before the celebration at acquiring their domicile had died they were busy detailing plans to battle the mortgage.

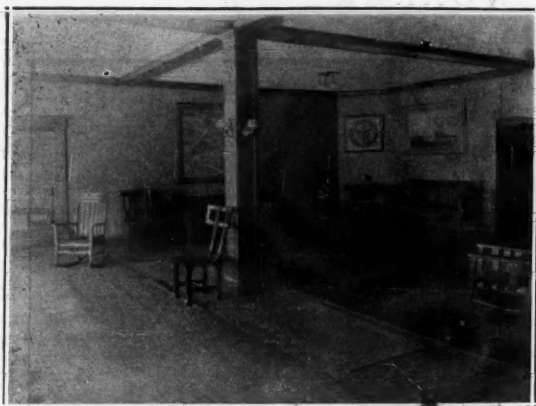
Not satisfied with the condition of the building, the boys got together and decided to rehabilitate it at a considerable outlay of kale. The employment of decorators was out of the question as the members desired to center their finances on the mortgage. The call of volunteers was most unanimous; each responder sacrificing his spare time and money getting the place inhabitable again. Even the ladies with their plump arms discarded their house aprons to lend a helping hand. The beautifying of their new home continued for several weeks, terminating in attractive and sanitary club rooms. Still the boys weren't ready to rest on their laurels, they had not forgotten the heavy responsibility in paying off their debt. But they were as sanguine as ever that the money could be raised; accordingly, they settled down to good business judgment. Making the hall contribute its share towards paying off the mortgage was their first act. It was with some difficulty that parties were induced to rent the hall, but in stepped Mrs. Francis P. Gibson, wife of the Frats' Grand Sec'y, to solve the problem. She is a hearing person and soon her influence began to be felt. The revenue taken in from this source was a great factor in wiping off the debt. Compared with the Sac membership the club is rather large, but this is in no way a detriment to them. Instead, it permits renting space to outsiders, deriving a maintenance income, which is a welcome source of revenue.



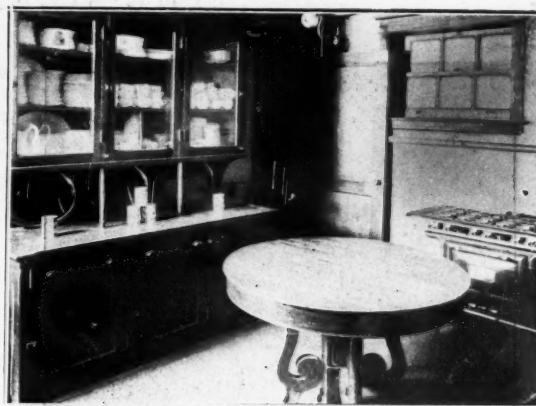
VIEW FROM STAGE



BILLIARD ROOM



NORTHWEST CORNER, PARLOR



KITCHEN

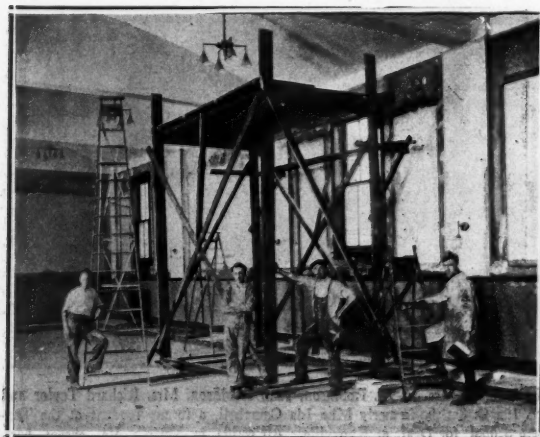
The Silent Athletic Club claims to be one of the finest in the world, independently acquired; it is the finest. Other cities may have some more grandeur, but from some money given by a benefactor to start it with. It can be said that the Sac boys are very hard hearted by the near sighted, which is undoubtedly true. But they have a good reason for being so stingy in commercial matters. It's their club that has their first thoughts. If it was not for their thriftiness they would not be in possession of this handsome home. Criticism severely handed them has only spurred them on to greater efficiency. It cannot be denied that their loyalty in the past twelve years has been of unquestionable quality—the quality to make a mountain of finance out of a molehill.

The location of the club is such it can be reached by two-thirds of the population of the South Side's Silents without spending any car fare. It is convenient to the recreation grounds at Washington Park, allowing plenty of sport in the tennis courts. The club is non-sectarian, never permitting religious questions to enter into its behaviour. A majority of its members belong to the N. F. S. D., and the spirit of fraternalism is always present. The boys are ardent followers of the great American game of ten pins. The bowling alleys are usually busy during the winter months. Among its members you will find Harrison M. Leiter, a member of the Chicago and Illinois Bowling Associations, and one who has been very successful in taking down a good

slice of coin in the American Bowling Congress Tournament staged here, in Chicago, last March.

The cafeteria has provided excellent cuisine at all entertainments given at the club. Through the Auxillary the ladies have done much to contribute to the social life of the club. Card parties and bunco slamming has had its share in the entertainment, but probably the best and most profitable is the dramatic vaudeville so often given to pleased audiences. The Thespian members rank among the best and are well versed in the art of dramatic entertainment. Proof of this can be had by the praise shown the players at the entertainment given to the Frat delegates and their friends July 5th.

In January, 1924, the mortgage on the club's home was lifted, taking away the one great responsibility resting on their shoulders. It took almost five years to accumulate sufficient funds to pay off the indebtedness, but it was accomplished, removing the danger of foreclosure. The realization of the Sac's great work can be seen in the fact it cost approximately \$10,000 annually to run the club, or \$50,000 in the past five years. This is an example of what a few thrifty, industrious workers can do towards making the world a better place to live in. If other organizations do likewise they will soon find how fast they can accumulate savings towards a home. Push and pull has brought the reward, without which it is doubtful if the boys could have succeeded. Every visitor from afar sings the praise of the feat to his fellowmen. It's undeniably true the Sac chuckles with pride over their work. All the Deaf World joins in congratulating them, without reservation. They are not stopping here, but are conscientiously working together for the future welfare of their organization. Hats off to 'em!



DECORATING THE DANCE HALL

Speaking of the successful children of deaf parents it affords me the greatest pleasure to tell the world that there are many of them among the deaf population of Chicago. Their success does not uphold the contention of many that such children are backward in acquiring education, advancement in their chosen profession and competition in business with those whose children had more fortunate parents. They are always wide awake, looking for opportunities, as in shown by the rapid rise of Richard H. Long's two charming daughters, Miss Hazel and Miss Juliet, now Mrs. Charles Dee.

Miss Hazel Josephine Long was born in 1898 and attended the Gladstone school, then Austin High, where she graduated with honors. She took a business course of two years' duration at High School, learning ste-



MISS HAZEL LONG



MISS JULIET LONG—NOW MRS. CHAS. DEE

nography and typewriting, accepting a position with the Western Electric Company as stenographer. Here she made rapid advancement from the start and worked her way up to a more remunerative position. She remained here about four years, then went with the Western Trunk Line, where she did considerable traveling to Southwest points. In Los Angeles she became fascinated with the surroundings and resigned to take up a position there, but the love of home and friends got the better of her. Returning, she took up a position with the Midland Metal Co., as assistant stenographer. She is still with this firm and in the four years has advanced to the position of private secretary to the manager.

Miss Juliet Irene Long was born in Jersey City

Heights and attended school in a small Michigan village, and then to grammar school, after her parents' removal to Chicago. She attended the technical division of Austin High. Six weeks preceding her graduation she was sent to a large wholesale house to perfect her work in stenography. In the six years she was there she had advanced to the head of the office as office manager. She resigned to be married to Thomas P. Dee, manager of the South-side branch of the Wm. Dee Co., dealers of cement and building materials. The Dee's are prominent on the South side. The accompanying photographs will show the two pretty daughters. Each is very attractive and both are very proficient in the sign language.

THOMAS O. GRAY.



THE GALLAUDET ALUMNI, at the West Lake Picnic. Left to right—W. S. Johnson, Ex-'75; C. J. Daughdrill, Ex-'85; J. H. McFarlane, '07; G. H. Harper, '08; Annie Dwight Harper, '12; Florence Harper McFarlane, '18; W. F. Grace, Ex-'21; W. S. Gilchrist, Ex-'26.



Left to right—Mrs. E. M. Robinson, Jean Robinson, Mrs. Richard Taylor and Mrs. Ida C. Smith, formerly Miss Ida Campbell, a former student at the Tennessee School for Deaf at Knoxville. All reside at Norfolk, Va., except Mrs. Taylor who resides at Roanoke, Va.

"It Can Be Done"

*The Story of a Deaf Man's Success Under Very Discouraging Circumstances,
Told by One Who Has Seen it Done.*



IN THE little town of, Dunmore, Pennsylvania, a town of twenty thousand inhabitants, or more, there stands a modest, though up-to-date retail bakery. Printed in letters of gold on a shiny plate glass window, and shining from a large electric sign overhead, are the words:

YOUNG'S HOME BAKERY,

advertising to passers-by, day and night, year in, year out, that this is the name of the Bakery. But,—they do not tell of the struggle that went on behind that window, and,

after three months of it for a position as a pan cleaner in a large wholesale bakery. Now, a pan cleaner, as every baker knows, is one who wipes and scrapes all excess grease and frosting which accumulates on the pans used during the process of turning out the baked goods. As Mr. Young himself says, "It was rub, rub, then scrape, scrape, hour after hour, from starting time to quitting time." His first days work started at 4:30 P.M. and ended at 6:30 A.M. the next morning, and his wages for those fourteen hours amounted to just fifty-one cents. The fifty cents he returned to his grandmother, with whom he lived, in payment of a loan he made off her, in order to



MR. YOUNG AS HE LOOKS TO-DAY



MISS CINWEN WILLIAMS
Fiancee and right-hand helper

beneath that sign, before the right was earned to place them there permanently. For, the hardy young man who owns and operates this bakery has had to overcome two great handicaps; a defect in hearing and a defect in speech.

To many of the readers of the "Silent Worker," his name will sound familiar, for he has friends in almost every city of the East, which has a large community of deaf people, and these friends are only too pleased to sing praises of his wonderful achievement. The name of this young man is Harry Brown Young, "Harry," as he is familiarly called, was born September 12, 1890, in the same town where his business is located, that does not mean, however, that he has lived there all his life. Far from it, for he has had a varied and interesting career. Only that part of it which relates directly to his rise to success will be narrated here. His education was obtained at the Pennsylvania State Oral School at Scranton, and at the Mt. Airy Institution at Philadelphia, up to the time he was fourteen years old, when he was compelled to leave, and start to work.

His first position was as polisher of stove parts at the Scranton Stove Works, being paid at the rate of ten cents an hour for very dirty and uninteresting work. He left

buy his first pair of overalls; and the one cent he put in his pocket. His next pay envelope contained \$4.00 for a full week of hard night work, all of which he gave to his grandmother. And so, walking four miles daily, through all sorts of weather, working nights, sleeping daytimes, this young boy stuck it out, learning and advancing bit by bit, until the lure of travel struck him, just as it strikes every boy at some time or other.

Leaving home he travelled to Newark, New Jersey, working there for three months; finally he landed at Philadelphia. Finding a job there was, indeed, a difficult task, tramping the streets in the glare of the hot sun, for it was summer, a heart-breaking disappointment after each application for work: the same old statement being flung at him, "We don't want Dummies here." However, at the last bakery he entered, he desperately offered his services for one week without pay if he did not prove satisfactory, and if otherwise, they could pay him what they wished. No doubt, his earnestness won him the place, and he must have given satisfaction, for they kept him until he resigned in order to go home; but that was a year later. The work was no child's play, 16 or 18 hours was called a night's work and the wages for the

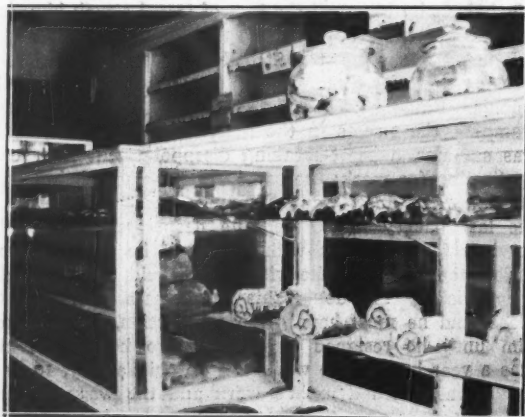


INTERIOR OF BAKERY

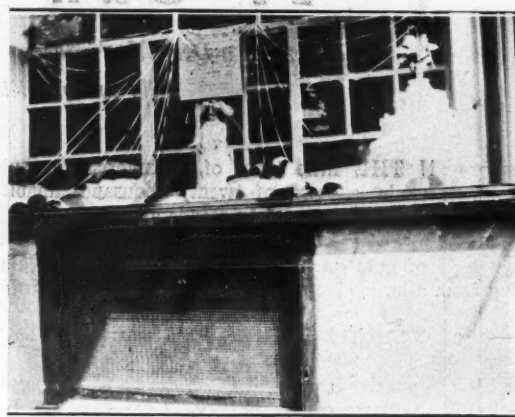
hardest of labor was the munificent sum of \$13.00 a week. Out of this he had to keep himself, which was no easy task, since he had to rely on strangers to do everything for him and each one had to be paid. He often speaks of this experience, as having cured him of the "Wanderlust", for after one year of it he came back to live with his grandmother.

While in Philadelphia, he started to try his hand at the boxing game and he proved to be a game fighter. Upon his return home he kept it up as a side line; however, when he found it interfered with his work, and knowing how much his family opposed it, he dropped from the ring, contenting himself with those sports which would serve to keep him healthy and happy, but would not interfere with his work. Today, he still retains his love for clean sports and is an enthusiastic member of the Young Men's Christian Association at Scranton.

When he returned to Dunmore, after an absence of about a year and a half, he hired out to various bakeries, serving three months here, six months there, a year or so in another, finally returning to the bakery where he got his start. All time watching, learning, storing up all knowledge of the baking trade, which he possibly could. Soon he was advanced to a good position as cake baker, at what was then very good wages, and though the hours were long and filled with work, he stuck it out, proving himself a hard and painstaking worker, but always the barrier to further advancement,—his handicap of deafness. Therefore, seeing no opening for himself in the future of the bakery, he began to dream of a little place of his own.



ANOTHER INTERIOR VIEW OF BAKERY



WINDOW TRIM FOR JUNE

Shows large wedding cake and bakery products which can be used at a wedding.

At the age of 18, he had started a draftman's course with the International Correspondence Schools, and learned enough to be able to draw plans for buildings. At that time, however, he was working hard, and could not give the course the necessary attention, so he dropped it realizing it would be a waste of time to pursue the matter further. The knowledge he had obtained, though, was sufficient to enable him to draw up plans for the building of his dreams.

I must state here, that Mr. Young, his brother and sister had equal share in a plot of ground, which their father had settled on them with their grandmother as guardian, and through all the long years offers were made for the property, Harry would not allow it to be sold; you see, he had his dreams. At the age of 24 he took his grandmother and brother into his confidence, urging them to let him start building then, but his handicap held him back—he was deaf, and could not do a big thing like that. Friends said the same thing. Not discouraged he urged and urged, and finally won his point. Building was started from Harry's plan, and slowly though steadily his dream unfolded into reality. Working nights at the baking plant, supervising the work of building daytimes, snatching only a few hours sleep, then back to work again, until the



SHOWING BREAD MIXER AND CAKE MACHINE



1—Interior view showing oven. 2—The first delivery truck. 3—Another interior view showing products on shelves. 4—Front view of bakery. Building at left also belongs to Mr. Young. It is a two-story frame dwelling. 5—Mr. Young in his work clothes. 6—Another front view.

building was ready for occupancy. Then bidding good-bye to his employers and fellow employees, with their jeers of derision and cries of "You cannot do it", following him, he embarked on his business career at the age of 26 years, and on the now memorable date, November 11, in the year of 1916.

A year of hard, heartbreaking struggle followed. Disappointments, one after the other—building, oven, and goods, heavily mortgaged, market advancing all the time due to the World War. Money coming in very slowly, bills piling up steadily, mortgage payments had to be met. Hard, back-breaking work, severe mental strain, no encouragement, laughs and jeers,—"No, it couldn't be done, he was just a Dummy, you know." Harry alone with his unbreakable spirit knew it could be done, so, working day and night, snatching sleep whenever he could, never more than four hours out of the twenty-four. Hair uncombed, face unwashed half the time, hardly taking time to eat, just literally keeping his nose to the grindstone, all, for one solid year, and what had he to show for all this sacrifice and hard work? No money to be sure—but the oven paid for, the mortgage was being paid off, payments were small, but all the same it was being paid off.

During the second year he purchased a mixing machine, which lightened his labor somewhat, then the United States entered the War. Followed government supervision with all its reports, flour substitutes, sugar shortage, etc., but, business was good. Up an up he climbed; no jeering now, no indeed, just open-mouthed amazement—the Dummy was making good, where others were either going out

of business or being forced out. Then the War was over.

Remember the great slump in food stuff at that time? Mr. Young stocked with high-priced war goods, was a heavy loser; again a period of hard work and retrenchment, and smooth sailing once more. Then he was induced to invest in the Paul De Laney Food Company. I am sure most of my readers know all about this fraud which was practiced on the deaf throughout the country. Well, Harry was a loser once more, and heavy one at that. Deeply in debt, but, nothing daunted, and with the same old spirit which pulled him through many crises in the past, he buckled right down to work and worked hard. Luckily the mortgage on the property has been paid off, he had another machine to help lighten the labor in the bakery and in the space of five months his creditors had been satisfied, and he was breathing easily again.

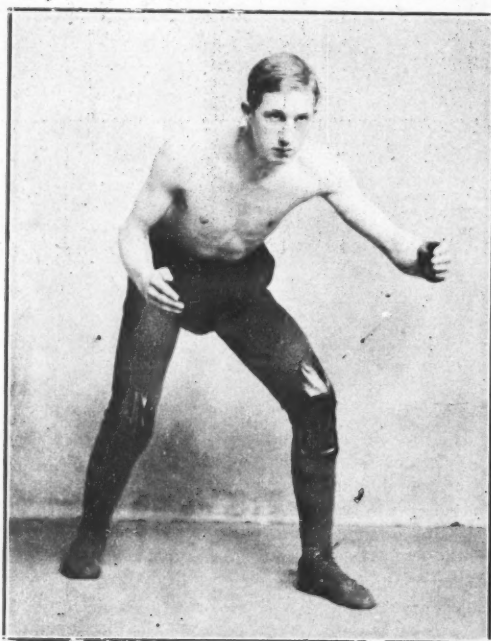
Work and work, still more work, up one rung of the ladder, then another slowly, surely; purchasing, first, his brother's, then his sister's share in the property. More hard work, sacrificing pleasures, earning a reputation for stinginess among old friends and cronies because he had no time to give to them. Cruel disappointment, bitter disillusionment, hiding hurts and heartbreak beneath a grim determination to show them,—"It could be done." That, in brief, is the story of eight years in Mr. Young's life, climbing steadily all the while, until today he can look back over those years and rest content in the knowledge that he has not labored in vain. True, he has worked hard but it has been work well done.

Today, he owns the two-story stucco building which



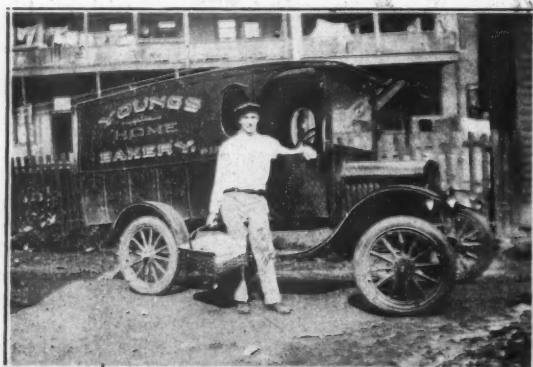
TWO OF MR. YOUNG'S ASSISTANTS

houses, besides the bakery, two very modern five-room apartments, and another store, also a two-story frame dwelling next to it, which he rents as two-room apart-

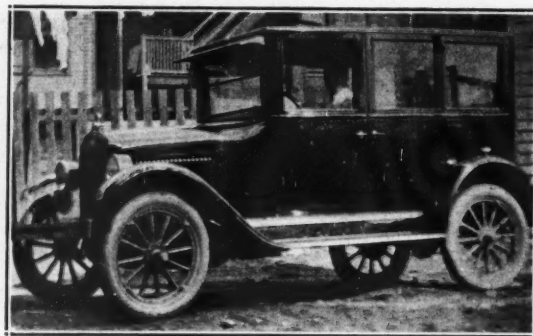


"CYCLONE" YOUNG as he was known in ring circles

ments; a large store room in the rear of the bakery; a truck for delivery purposes, which he drives himself, and a five-passenger Chevrolet Superior Model Sedan, for his



HIS FIRST DELIVERY TRUCK

MR. YOUNG'S PLEASURE CAR OF TODAY
Five Passenger Superior Chevrolet Sedan

own private use. He employs two clerks, both hearing, one for day work and one for night duty, and a book-keeper, who also acts as manager and who, like Mr. Young, is deaf, but retains the full faculty of speech. By the way, she also acts as Mr. Young's fiancée.

In the bakery, walls, shelves and machines are painted white, giving at all times the impression of cleanliness. Machinery is the modern up-to-date kind; bread mixer, cake mixer, roll cutter, and bread wrapper. He does all the baking himself and the goods he turns out are delicious home-made products, made from the purest of ingredients, and when carried out into the store, prove more tempting with the background of white ivory which is carried out through the room. Walls, woodwork of cases and windows, all in white, give to the customers first-hand assurance of cleanliness everywhere. All products; no profiteering there.

Mr. Young makes his home in a room off at one side of the bakery, which he has fitted out in a comfortable manner, and he is happy and contented living his bachelor life; but, "Cupid" is just around the corner. Such is the story of Harry Brown Young, baker. Has his struggle been worth while? That question can best be answered in his own words:

"Yes, indeed it has, for it has made me strong in mind and spirit, and has shown me my real friends and above all has made me realize more fully day, by day, that God is good."

"How did you ever do it? You must indeed be lucky," was a statement made by a visitor to the bakery one day. This is what Harry replied:

"No, it was not luck; it might have been pluck for it required hard work and lots of sacrifices, and the will to win."

Yea, verily, "It Can BE Done."

HIS FIRST PASSENGER CAR
FINE PASSENGER FORD CAR

ANGLENOGRAMS

By AUGUSTA K. BARRETT



LOOKING back over the various happenings of the past summer I come first to the big events, the Convention of the California Association of the Deaf, in Los Angeles, on July 3, 4, and 5. In my capacity as Publicity Chairman of the Association I reported the Convention for the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, but here I must "boil it down," taking the advice of the poet:

*Whatever you have to say, my friend,
Whether witty, or grave, or gay,
Condense as much as ever you can,
And say in the readiest way;
And whether you write of rural affairs,
Or particular things in town,
Just take a word of friendly advice:
Boil it down.*

Some people do not approve of the numerous conventions among the deaf, but there are also countless conventions of this and that society among the hearing. Much can be said in favor of the social side of conventions, as they bring about the meeting of old friends and the making of new ones, for except in the large cities the average deaf person does not get enough of this social mingling with his fellows, hence the enjoyment he gets out of the convention of his favorite society, so I approve of them as a means of lessening the sadness and loneliness which often accompany deafness.

The social features of this convention were an all day picnic, two receptions, and the rooms of the Athletic Club for the Deaf were open to the public the night of July 4th and a large crowd was present.

For the first time in its history the Association has a woman for President, Mrs. Alice T. Terry, well known to readers of the deaf press. Various original features have marked her administration, in which she has always been supported by her Board of Directors. Mrs. W. F. Schneider made a capable and efficient Secretary, and we were glad to see other deaf women taking part in the discussions, so we hope the day is at hand when deaf

women will take more interest in various public questions affecting the deaf.

The Chairman of the Local Committee was Mr. Leslie Ross, one of our energetic and athletic young men, who was ably assisted by Mesdames N. V. Lewis, U. M. Cool, Messrs. W. H. Rothert, J. Barrett, U. M. Cool and Harry Whalen. The first reception they gave was at St. Paul's Parish House, the night of July 3. The feature of the evening was an address by Mrs. William De Mille, wife of the movie director. It was not known to the deaf that she is a daughter

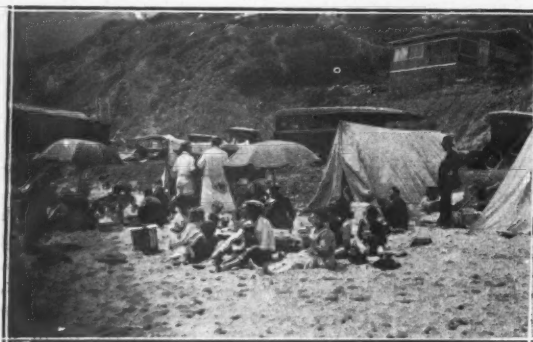


Former Michiganders at home of Mrs. Carroll in Hollywood. Back row—Mrs. Carroll and Mrs. Francis Clark. Front row, left to right—Miss Van Dyke, Miss Carroll, Miss Trine, Mrs. Larson.

of the late Henry George and her address was about her father's theory on Single Tax, and his book "Progress and Poverty." Mr. Albert Ballin declaimed "The Marseillaise, in a thrilling style, receiving great applause from the record breaking crowd. He has devoted much time and thought to perfecting this sign rendition of the famous French battle song, Rev. Clarence Webb, who has charge of St. Paul's Mission to the deaf, gave a short and interesting talk, and the rest of the evening was spent socially, the throng being refreshed by delicious punch served by the Local Committee. The



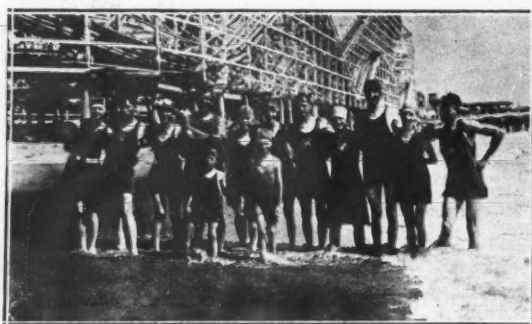
PICNIC OF THE ATHLETIC CLUB OF THE DEAF, GRIFFITH PARK, LOS ANGELES, CAL., JUNE, 1924.



TYPICAL BEACH SCENE NEAR LOS ANGELES

Parish House is at one side of the recently completed St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, 611 South Figueroa Street.

We shall not attempt a description of the picnic on July 4th, which seemed to be enjoyed by everyone, and think the reader can glean a good deal about it by studying the photograph. All went well with the Convention Program (I mean the routine business) until the point was reached where Chairman Schneider start-



PARTY OF DEAF BATHERS AT REDONDO BEACH, some twenty miles from Los Angeles

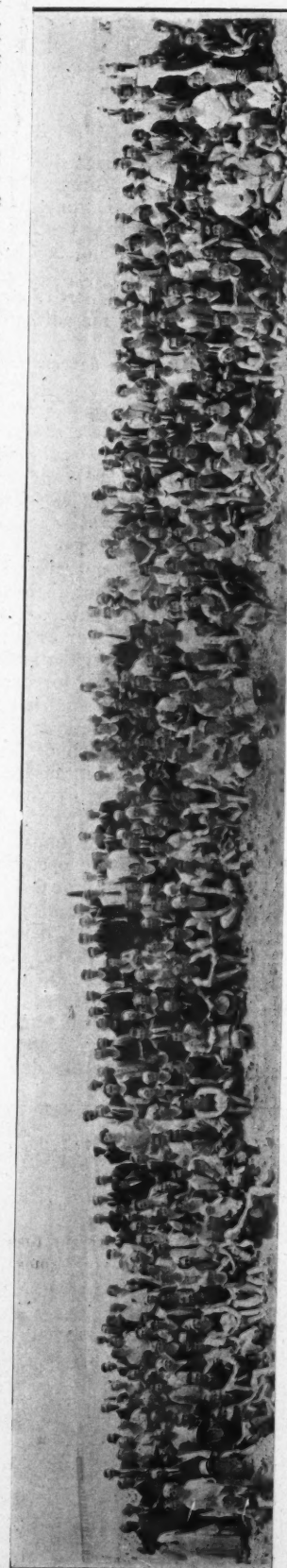
ed to give the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution. This precipitated quite a hot discussion, as some held that there was no need of revision and others that it was illegal to do so as the Association is an incorporated society. Not intending to give all the discussion here, I will merely mention the result, which was that a motion was passed empowering the President to appoint a committee on Revision, and then consult a corporation lawyer and report to the 1925 convention. The place for the next convention was not decided, the Board of Directors wishing to give the



PARTY OF DEAF BATHERS AT REDONDO BEACH, some twenty miles from Los Angeles.

various cities a chance to send in invitations. San Diego has never had it and as the deaf there now have a well organized club, they are in a better position than ever before to handle a convention. Mr. Isadore Selig tried to wish the convention on Los Angeles for 1925, so pleased was he with the management of the convention by the Angelenos, but we did not want it for a third consecutive summer.

One of the big surprises of the summer came one June night at the Los Angeles Silent Club, when Mr. Waldo H. Rothert presented the club with a Holmes Projector Motion Picture machine. Preceding this he made a short address, explaining that he had always planned to do something as a memorial to his mother, the late Mrs. Elise Rothert, but could not quite decide just what form it should take. Finally, he had decided on this gift as the means which would bring most pleasure to a large number of people. He had intended to make the presentation on Mother's Day, but happened to be away then in Northern California. The mysterious draped object on the stage was then unveiled and the elegant machine revealed. Mr. Rothert had to retire awhile, so overcome was he by his emotions and the rising vote of thanks given him. Moving pictures are now often a part of the evening's program at this club. At the "movies" you are alone among a crowd of unknown people, but at our club in addition to enjoying the pictures, there is the



PICNIC OF THE CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, AT HERMOSA BEACH, JULY 3-4-5, 1924, THE PACIFIC IN THE BACKGROUND.

sense of companionship with your deaf friends. A number of the plays in which Lon Chaney is starred have already been shown, and Messrs. Raymond Stillman and Harry Fritz are now experts at managing the machine.

* * *

The world is small, and especially is this true here in Los Angeles, and I am hardly surprised now at meeting someone I had once met or known somewhere else. Back at the Iowa School for the Deaf one of my teachers was Cornelius Spruit, who taught the three upper classes in Grammar and Language. He later went to the Illinois School, where he taught for a long period, retiring some years ago and died last December. A hearing man, had married one of the bright deaf girls



Left to right—Mrs. Larson, Miss Trine, Mr. Larson and Miss Van Dyke. Misses Rosa Van Dyke and Mildred Trine, of Flint, Mich., had a pleasant visit in Los Angeles with a former Michigan girl, Mrs. Levi Larson.

at the Iowa School, and his widow, Mrs. Effie Spruit, and two daughters, Florence and Marion, spent the past summer at Long Beach, near Los Angeles. Miss Florence is a teacher at the Arizona School for the Deaf, and Miss Marion had been teaching at the Jacksonville, Ill., High School. Mrs. Spruit returned to Illinois to settle various matters there and expects to go to Tucson to be with her girls, as Marion this fall entered the Arizona University. She told me of the interesting career of her eldest son Charles, who after graduating from Yale College was sent with a party to South America to study the hookworm disease and find a remedy for it. They were successful in this and Charles returned about the time America entered the World War, and was attached to the U. S. Army as a surgeon. While stationed in Siberia he met a soldier who had been one of his playmates at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Another instance of the smallness of the world! He is now stationed with the U. S. Army at Honolulu.

LITTLE GRAMS

So many Eastern people keep coming and going that I cannot keep track of all of them, but will mention a few I did meet. Leonce Odebrecht, a teacher at the Ohio School, was a visitor and gave a short talk at the L. A. S. C., on his experiences in Alaska, from which country he was just returned. Though a hearing man he is an excellent sign maker and former Ohioians were delighted to meet him.

Robert Davis and wife and daughter from Texas spent the summer at Pasadena, and was often seen at the clubs and picnics. They returned to Texas, where Mr. Davis is a teacher at the State School for the Deaf.

Mrs. E. P. Cleary, a teacher at the Illinois School,

was also a visitor, then going to San Diego to visit with a brother. The Misses Gladys Watts, of Chicago, and Helen Ronstadt, of Tucson, spent the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Armand Ronstadt. Other visitors were Mr. Charles Russell and wife, of La Salle, Ill., and Miss Sparling and Messrs. Biller and Greenwald, of Denver.

Los Angeles and vicinity are the Mecca for retired teachers and others connected with the profession. Mrs. James Gallagher, of Chicago, wife of the author of "Representative Deaf Persons," has been here since January. At Hollywood are Mrs. Carroll and her sisters, Mrs. Francis Clarke, and Miss Carroll. A visit to Mrs. Carroll (with one of her former pupils) found her bright and talkative. She had a long teaching career in the Minnesota, Michigan and Arkansas Schools.

The Athletic Club for the Deaf is coming along nicely. Their location at 158 West Pico Street, is near the down town district. Soon after getting settled they announced "Ladies' Nights" for Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. The club is proving a boon to the many unmarried young men who did not have a decent place to congregate at night. They will have a bazaar on November 22, of which Mrs. L. W. Hodgman is Chairman.

The Los Angeles Silent Club started a movement in the Spring to raise funds for a club house, which is in the hands of a Ways and Means Committee. A bazaar is to be held on November 29, in charge of Mrs. W. H. Rothert. And the proceeds will go to the Building Fund. As the members come from every state in the Union the Committee would like to have donations of various articles or cash from all who care to contribute. The club's picnic will be on September 28, at Brookside Park, Pasadena, when moving pictures of the crowd will be taken.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Paxton, recently from Kansas, are now nicely located in a bungalow of their own in Hollywood, 743 N. Ardmore Ave. After working as a blacksmith for many years for the Santa Fe Railroad, he is now retired with a life pass and pension.

The Times, of Sept. 18, printed a dispatch from Denver, telling of the case of Sam Bitter, a deaf-mute, whose machine nearly collided with a police ambulance the previous night. Bitter who was driving with his deaf brother, was reported to have driven directly in front of the ambulance and a collision was avoided only by the ambulance driver's quick action in swerving his machine.

Charles Lewis, Secretary to Manager of Safety Hershey, announced the matter will be placed before the Council and an attempt made to have a city ordinance covering the driving of machines by deaf-mutes. In the meantime, Lewis said, the city may prosecute Bitter through Ordinary Police Court action.

CAN'T HEAR THEIR OWN RATTLES

Rattlesnakes are almost totally deaf; such, at any rate, is the finding of F. B. Manning of Harvard, who has announced the results of a study of the hearing of fifteen diamond-back Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Tones ranging in pitch from 43 to 2,752 vibrations a second and of an intensity loud enough for the human ear to hear them a hundred yards away were used. Exhaustive tests revealed the snakes to be practically unresponsive to sound except when the boards of the cage floor were set into vibration. Altho deaf to sounds audible to humans the rattlers were found to have very sensitive eyes."—*Literary Digest*.

National Association of the Deaf

Organized 1800. Incorporated 1900. An organization for the Welfare of all the Deaf

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The Deaf and the Automobile

Paper Read at the Beileville Convention of American Teachers of the Deaf

By W. W. BEADELL

[This address was delivered by Mr. Beadell in his capacity as chairman of the Automobile Legislation Committee of the N. A. D. Suggestion has been made to us that we keep the members posted on the activities of the Association. We are therefore publishing the accompanying article and hope to have others follow from time to time—Ed.]

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention:—



ATE on the evening of August 15, 1915, Charles H. Over, a deaf-mute, aged 20, residing with his grandfather at the latter's summer home in Asbury Park, N. J., was driving the family limousine slowly along brilliantly-lighted Kingsley Street. Being midseason at the popular summer-resort, many people were abroad at the hour and witnessed an accident involving the young motorist. Consequently the facts as to the occurrence were well established at the police-court hearing next morning. At the First Avenue crossing of Kingsley Street Y. Kawashima, a Japanese board-walk employee, stood on the street-car tracks conversing with a friend. As the automobile approached he left his companion and started for the sidewalk. Had he kept on he would have made it safely; but as often happens in such cases he became panic-stricken when he caught a glimpse of the oncoming car and darted back into its path. Young Over applied the brakes promptly, but the heavy car slid into the pedestrian and threw him forward to the pavement. Later, at the hospital where the injured man was taken in a passing jitney, some bruises, cuts and the loss of an ear were itemized as the extent of the hurts.

The family home of the Overs was on Riverside Drive, New York, and it was there that Charles had learned to operate a car. He had held New Jersey licenses for two years, the first having been granted by Commissioner Lippincott after the grandfather had visited Trenton and explained to the Commissioner something of the advantages of deafness in driving a car known to all familiar with persons thus afflicted.

Four months before this accident occurred there had been a change in the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Department. A new head had been appointed, a man whose experience for the position had been derived from serving as secretary of a mayor, board of fire and police commissioners, taxpayers' association, and finally as secretary of the state senate for one year. When, four days later, he received the report of the Asbury Park incident he summarily revoked young Over's license and declared that it was done "on the ground that a

deaf-mute was not competent to operate an automobile." He expressed great surprise that a license should have been issued to a deaf-mute and started an investigation to ascertain how such an extraordinary mistake could have come about. He admitted that there was no law against it, but declared that so long as he remained in office no licenses should be issued to persons who are deaf.

I have gone thus into detail because I have found the case to be typical of others where the deaf are excluded from the enjoyment of their constitutional right to use the roads for the maintenance and construction of which they are taxed. Investigation shows that where such restriction exist they have in nearly every instance been brought about by single accidents in which the deafness of the driver was not remotely involved. Thus, the special law of Pennsylvania was the result of a deaf motor-cyclist running down a child—just such a happening as occurs every day in many cities, the child running in front of the machine in happy disregard of consequences. In the District of Columbia the deaf were refused licenses because an aged colored woman stepped from the curb in the middle of a block directly into the path of a slowly-driven car, the operator happening to be deaf.

Maryland is the only other state where exclusion is practised, so far as I have been able to ascertain. Statements made by the commissioner of that state and his assistant indicate that they have been influenced by the commissioner of New Jersey. Two years ago the latter was instrumental in organizing the Conference of Motor Vehicle Administrators, its membership now including the motor officials of all the Eastern States from Maine south to Maryland, with the exception of Rhode Island and Delaware, and the addition of Ohio. The Conference meets quarterly at the various state capitals for the discussion of matter pertaining to uniformity of enforcement laws and improvement of traffic regulation. A year ago the New Jersey commissioner submitted to the conference a resolution relating to physical infirmities in which it is declared to be the unanimous opinion of the members that a law "should be passed in each state "requiring an extraordinary supervision in issuing licenses to persons with physical infirmities," including deafness. An added paragraph proposes that such a law give the right to the authorities to revoke or suspend licenses already issued "and to require a medical or other satisfactory certificate from any operator or applicant before granting operators' licenses."

Six months later, the commissioner who introduced this resolution described it to me as "calling for the enactment of a uniform licensing law with a prohibition against the issuance of any licenses, conditional or otherwise, to applicants with defective hearing or impaired vision." And the office of the Maryland commissioner, shortly after the passage of the resolution, refused licenses to the deaf on the ground that the conference members had unanimously agreed to take this course toward deaf persons and that he felt bound by this agreement.

None of the other administrators have so wantonly distorted the intention of the resolution. With the exception of New Jersey and Maryland, all of the ten states party to the resolution issue licenses to deaf drivers, and nowhere else in the United States is their right to drive cars questioned to the extent of their complete exclusion.

I need not present to you the arguments in favor of the deaf motorist. Psychology has been too large a part of the training of your profession for you to have overlooked the compensatory features of deafness as applied to driving a motor vehicle. One commissioner could think only of the dangers of railroad crossings in connection with issuing licenses to deaf persons. It was pointed out to him that a person who learned of the approach of a locomotive only by looking up and down the tracks was not likely to change the habits of a lifetime, simply because he happened to be behind the wheel of a car; whereas a person who customarily depended upon his hearing for that information might, because of the noise of his motor, easily be caught on a crossing. There have been an excessive number of crossing accidents involving moving vans. It seems indisputable that in the great majority of cases these are due to the roaring of the heavy motors, supplemented by the characteristically drumming sound of the enclosed bodies of the vehicles, drowning out the noise of the approaching trains. The drivers are not trained to use their eyes where ordinarily their hearing warns them.

Some of those opposed to the deaf autoist have spoken of him as a menace to other drivers. Pinned down to a statement of the exact circumstances under which this would prove true nothing unanswerable is forthcoming. Everywhere the futility of sound-signalling is being confessed by the substitution of the visual. In congested traffic stop-and-go standards are rapidly displacing all other means of signalling. On Fifth Avenue, New York, the most congested street in the country, signal towers with colored lights have guided traffic for several years. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that only one casualty occurred on the Avenue last year, while on Broadway, which reaches the full length of Manhattan Island and where burly policemen with waving arms give the signals to the second heaviest traffic in New York, only two casualties happened during the same period of time.

One of the most painstaking experimenters and students among the commissioners—one whose intelligent handling of the subject of the deaf motorist has commanded my admiration and respect—writes me that in his opinion the future will show but one demand for the auto horn—that of warning a pedestrian. And, singularly enough, a friend who has driven cars for many years assures me that he avoids using his horn as much as possible under just those circumstances, preferring to steer around such pedestrians rather than startle them into a dodging panic by sounding his horn.

Life and casualty insurance companies are governed by no sentiment in the transaction of their business. If they believed the deaf motorist a hazard nothing would prevent them from indicating the fact in their rating cards. Yet the national rating office for all the larger casualty companies informs me that they have never sent out orders for extra premiums in the case of deaf drivers and know of no instance of such discrimination. The statistician of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who also is chairman of the Public Safety Section of the National Safety Council, writes me as follows: "The in-

dication is that false conclusions are being drawn at the present time in connection with deaf drivers of automobiles. . . . I am quite willing to say to you that I have not seen any figures which I could consider trustworthy indicating that deafness was a serious factor in increasing the hazard from driving an automobile."

The editor of the *Safety News*, organ of the National Safety Council, describes to me his conception of "a safe driver and one to be patterned after" as one who depends exclusively upon his eyesight under all circumstances of motoring.

The increase of motor accidents throughout the country is causing the greatest alarm. Every means of reducing it will be seized upon by the authorities. Snap-judgments by those whom the law places in a position to make decisions will sooner or later rest on the deaf driver of one or another of the states now free from discrimination of this class. The directors of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf have passed strong resolutions in protest against depriving the deaf of their right to drive cars. What would not be the effect of the adoption of a like resolution by so representatives a body as the Convention of American Instructors with the transmission of official copies to the motor vehicle administrators of each of the more populous states?

WHEREAS, Humanity as well as duty would prompt us to Deaf, representing state schools for the deaf, has been informed that the motor licensing authorities of several states have adopted rules that excludes deaf applicants from examinations required for the issuance of automobile licenses on the ground that deafness incapacitates them from safely driving motor vehicles; and

WHEREAS, Our intimate knowledge of the psychology of deafness and our practical experience of its demonstration in hundreds of cases proves to us that, if anything, a deaf driver is less liable to accidents than one who depends upon hearing than sight;

WHEREAS, Of the many deaf drivers known to our members the number who have been involved in accidents attributable to deafness has been wholly negligible and those who have been in accidents of any description has been far less in proportion than of drivers known to us to be in full possession of their hearing and

WHEREAS, Humanity as well as duty would prompt us to oppose any liberty of action which we believed would endanger life or limb of those who have been under our care and instruction; therefore be it

Resolved, That we emphatically protest against any restriction of issue of motor licenses based solely upon deafness.

In response to the question, "What is your opinion, based on your own observation and experience, of the deaf as auto drivers?" "Should their right to drive be questioned or denied because of their deafness?" the following replies were received from superintendents and principals of schools for the deaf. The interviews were obtained during the convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, held at Belleville, Ontario, during June, 1923.

Dr. J. W. Jones, Ohio: "I have always found the deaf safe drivers. There are a great many of them in Ohio and they have no trouble in getting licenses. I have ridden with deaf auto drivers and always found them more careful than the majority of hearing drivers. I do not hesitate to say that I can see no reason at all why they should not be allowed the right to drive cars."

Dr. Percival Hall, President of Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.: "You can hardly doubt my views on this subject. I have already expressed them emphatically in the controversy with the officials of the District of Columbia when we were working to have the ruling against the deaf drivers revoked. I made it clear that I believed the deaf were quite com-

(Continued on page 73)

The Silent Worker

[Entered at the Post Office in Trenton as Second Class Matter]

ALVIN E. POPEEditor.
GEORGE S. PORTERAssociate Editor and Business Mgr.

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The *Silent Worker* is the product of authors, photographers, artists, photo-engravers, linotype operators, job compositors, pressmen and proof-readers, all of whom are deaf.

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Vol. 37

NOVEMBER

No. 2

Local History of National Character

Mr. Harry J. Podmore, a journalist of long experience, has generously contributed our leading article, "The History of the Five Points." It is written in a most readable style and long hours of well-directed research makes it authoritative. Mr. Podmore has in preparation several Trenton stories with a national historical background that he has most kindly offered for publication in *THE SILENT WORKER*. In our selection of articles we are guided by the wishes of our subscribers and we would appreciate an expression of their opinion of these intimate studies of our country's historic shrines.

International Golden Rule Sunday

International Golden Rule Sunday is a test of our religion—our sincerity. It is a day for personal stock taking, for measuring our lives by a universally accepted standard of life to ascertain how nearly we have attained to an ideal. It is intended as a day of plain living and high thinking.

On this day all persons who believe in Golden Rule are asked to provide for their Sunday dinner approximately the same simple menu provided for the tens of thousands of children in the Near East Relief orphanages. It is not a fast nor a "starvation meal;" it is a fare on which a hundred thousand children have attained health and strength with a death rate lower than the published death rate of any large city in the world.

But the dinner is not an end in itself. It is an occasion—in the words of President Coolidge—"of bringing to the minds of those who are prosperous the charitable requirements of those who are in adversity."

Builder of ZR-3 Son of Deaf-Mute Mother

According to the "Schweizerische Taubstumm-Zeitung" (Swiss Deaf-Mutes' Journal) the construction engineer in charge of the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen, Germany, where the ZR-3 was built, is Dr. Ing. Karl Arnstein, the son of a deaf-mute mother. He was born in Prague thirty-seven years ago, received his education there, and has been connected with the Zeppelin works since 1915.

To Deaf Artists

An "Exhibition of the Deaf Artists" will take place at the Art Gallery, rue de la Boetie, in Paris, from the 19th until the 31st of January next.

Deaf artists in this country who have paintings of merit they wish to place on exhibition would do well to communicate with Monsieur F. Erolard, Deaf Painter and Sculptor, 88, Bd. Saint Michel, Paris—VIe.

Among the Spanish painters who have accepted the invitation to participate in the exhibition are Messrs. Valentin and Ramon de Zubiaurre, an illustrated sketch of whom appeared in a recent issue of this magazine.

Crowded Out

We are sorry to announce that several interesting articles are crowded out of this issue, among them our old correspondents Cloud, Pach and Howson. These will all appear in the December number, together with other unusually interesting matter.

In this issue we desire to call the attention of our readers to the front cover page which contains a reproduction in two colors of a rare old photograph of the first school of Abbe de l'Epee, published, we believe, for the first time. It makes a very appropriate frontispiece for this issue inasmuch as the Abbe was born in November.

American Deaf Visitors in Europe

La Gazette des Sourds-Muets reports the following American visitors to the old world during the past summer: Mrs. Annie Plapinger, of New York; Peter Hughes, of Fulton, Mo., and M. C. M. Bohner, of Philadelphia, Pa. Evidently another American was overlooked in the report because Kelly Stevens, of New Jersey, was very much alive in England, France, Italy and Switzerland.

(Continued from page 71)

petent and the evidence submitted to the authorities was convincing enough to have them rescind the rule that would debar the deaf from driving cars. Deafness should not be any reason to deny the deaf the right and privilege to which they are entitled as citizens of the same equality with others."

Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, Pennsylvania Mt. Airy: "Qualified deaf drivers are just as safe as hearing drivers. The supposition that this is not so is based on a lack of knowledge and without investigation."

Ignatius Bjorlee, Maryland: "The deaf are certainly safe and competent drivers. Any objection to them is based on absolute lack of knowledge of the deaf. Anyone who knows them and their ability as drivers would not think denying them the right."

Dr. J. N. Tate, Minnesota: "Are the deaf drivers safe? Yes, they are as good drivers as the hearing. In fact, I really think they are better since driving is mostly a matter of seeing rather than hearing."

Ellwood A. Stevenson, (Principal) Kentucky (formerly of Kansas: "Judging from my experience with deaf drivers I feel that the average person is more careful at crossings and turns than the hearing man because he necessarily has to depend on his eyes, which are more reliable under such conditions. The hearing man becomes careless, because of the fact that he depends much of the time on hearing—not that a hearing man always depends on hearing, for he cannot hear passing noises unless it is the honking, and must depend entirely on his eyes, and that is safest. Personally, I would rather ride in a deaf man's car than many a hearing man's for the simple reason that I feel confident that the deaf man must, from his condition, depend wholly upon his eyes."

W. A. Caldwell, California: "A deaf driver is a safe driver; certainly he is. Why should he be otherwise when sight is so much more dependable than hearing? In California Senator E——— has a wife who is deaf and she always drives the car. He trusts her more than he does himself. It was largely through this senator that a bill introduced into the California Legislature that would have prevented the deaf from driving, was killed."

Dr. J. R. Dohyans, Arkansas: "The deaf driver has my entire approval. I have known many of them in Arkansas and they have all been good drivers. The question of their competency has never been raised in our state."

W. O. Connor, New Mexico: "Good driver? Why not? I cannot see why the question should be raised. So long as they have the skill and are otherwise competent, deafness has nothing to do with it unless it is to make them better drivers because they use their eyes more than men who hear."

F. M. Driggs, Utah: "All the deaf drivers I have known have been careful and cautious. I do not hesitate to say the deaf are safe and competent drivers. We are teaching auto repairing in our school at Ogden, which ought to show our consistency in the views we hold on this question. It never occurred to us that the right of the deaf to drive should be questioned."

O. M. Pittinger, Indiana: "I know of no reason why the deaf should not be allowed to drive cars. I have had a good deal of experience with them and have seen a great many driving in and around Indianapolis constantly and I cannot see that as drivers they are any greater hazard to public safety than hearing men. I have never heard of any accidents due to deafness. The very fact of his deafness makes him safer than a hearing man in making him consciously more careful."

T. C. Forrester, New York (Rochester): "There are three deaf drivers at our school in Rochester and they are all careful, in fact, more careful than others. The deaf driver naturally takes more care since his deafness teaches him to take

no chances and for that reason he is always on the alert with his eyes."

Burton Driggs, North Dakota: "I feel better and safer riding behind a deaf chauffeur than one who hears. I can depend on them obeying the traffic rules. I think that answers your questions as well as anything else I could say."

Tobias Brill, (Principal) New Jersey: "No one who drives a car can depend on hearing. Truck drivers and those who crowd the streets of a city depend far more on their eyes than their ears. They cannot hear the jumble of noises and take care of themselves by hearing. By the same token a deaf driver is as safe as any of them and even safer, for while the hearing man depends partly on his hearing from habit, the deaf man depends wholly upon his eye-sight and thereby has the advantage. The idea of denying them the right to drive cars is not based on right or justice."

F. W. Booth, Nebraska: "The deaf driver is presumably safer because he depends wholly upon his eyes and sight which is the more dependable sense. There are doubtless careless deaf drivers as well as careless hearing drivers, but deafness in itself should be no bar to the right to drive a car. I have known many deaf drivers and have ridden with them and would as soon trust myself or my car with them as with anyone who hears."

James C. Harris, Georgia: "The deaf should not be barred from driving cars. People naturally think hearing essential to a driver without considering the matter—jump to the conclusion, as it were. But experience does not bear out this judgment, as the deaf are always careful drivers and I do not think they should be denied the right."

Augustus Rogers, Kentucky: "I would rather drive with a deaf driver than with one who hears. They take fewer chances and are never reckless. I think they can see things a hearing driver does not and their eternal vigilance outweighs the supposed advantage of hearing. Hearing may be really a disadvantage since the hearing driver may depend on it and take chances a deaf driver would not."

Harry L. Welty, South Dakota: "Most certainly the deaf should have the right to drive the auto and there is no reason that I can see why they should not since experience has demonstrated that they are careful and competent drivers."

John F. Bledsoe, Overlea, Maryland: "I knew a deaf driver in Pittsburgh who for seventeen years was a careful and safe driver, and I have not known any who were not. At Overlea we have a deaf chauffeur who has the reputation of being one of the best drivers around. In delivering things to the school there is a place where it is very difficult for drivers to back in. Almost invariably when delivery trucks come to the school and are obliged to reach this place the hearing drivers call for this colored boy and ask him to take their trucks and do it for them. All the deaf drivers I have known have been capable and dependable. I should strenuously oppose any move that would deny them the right to drive."

H. J. Menzemer, Montana: "The extra care a deaf man takes, it seems to me, more than compensates for his lack of hearing. He is trained by experience and necessity to careful observation whenever his movements are concerned and this is especially true when he may be driving. He is thoroughly conscious of his position and keeps his eyes constantly open and on the lookout. For these reasons he makes a careful and safe driver who can be trusted as much or more than one who hears."

Thomas S. McAloney, Colorado: "Anyone with eyes open, is a safer driver than one who depends on his hearing. Very few people hear perfectly, anyhow, and I would rather put my faith in the man who uses his eyes. I can see no valid reason for prohibiting the deaf from driving cars just because they are deaf if they are otherwise qualified."

Isaac B. Gilbert, Michigan: "From my experience and observation I would say that the deaf should be allowed to drive cars and nothing in the evidence so far has shown they are any the less safe than those who hear. I would say that the objection to deaf drivers is not well founded."

J. W. Blattner, Oklahoma: "I think they should be allowed to drive as much as hearing people. If their eyes are all right there is no doubt of their fitness. They have become accustomed to depending on their eyes and that makes them more observant. They know when and where to look. I doubt that hearing gives a driver much advantage over sight. One is entitled to the right of driving on his merits as a driver whether he hears or does not hear."

E. A. Gruver, Iowa: "Certainly, the deaf are entitled to drive cars and have proven themselves safe and competent drivers. I have known and seen too many of them to doubt it. Trained eyesight and caution born of long experience without hearing necessarily make them hesitate to take chances. In driving hearing is of less account than sight. The deaf driver concentrates his whole mind on his driving and is not distracted by clanging bells, honking horns and other noises and is less apt to get rattled from these causes. One who knows them will not hesitate to say they are safe to trust with a car and I see no valid reason anyone could raise against it. I have heard of no accidents due to deafness."

F. H. Manning, Alabama: "I do not think the deaf should be prevented from driving. Several deaf people in and about our school drive all the time and no accidents have ever occurred. It would be an undeserved hardship to deny the deaf their right to drive cars."

E. S. Tillinghast, Missouri: "Are the deaf safe drivers? As safe as the hearing so far as I have observed. There are careless men among the deaf as well as among the hearing; the test of hearing is not the point. Give all drivers the same test in their ability to drive the car and many hearing drivers would be denied the right. A great many deaf drivers are the equals of any hearing drivers I ever saw."

Wirt A. Scott, Mississippi: "Absolutely no reason the deaf should be denied the right to drive cars. We have had a deaf chauffeur at the Jackson School for three years and have never had an accident. To drive requires the use of the eyes more than the ears."

Thomas Bodswell, Winnipeg, Manitoba: "I have known a great many deaf drivers but not a single accident due to deafness and I cannot see that the loss of hearing is any hindrance to good driving."

George Bateman, Halifax, Nova Scotia: "Halifax has no law against the deaf driving and no objection has ever been raised. Several of the deaf there have autos. In driving eyes are better than ears, and all drivers depend more on their sight than on their hearing."

J. Silbey Haycock, London, England: "Many of our old pupils drive cars in London and I have never read or heard of any accident in England due to deafness. There should be no discrimination on account of deafness, but the deaf should be given an equal right with the hearing, because it has never been shown that they are less competent."

J. W. Swiler, Burlington, Iowa (formerly of Wisconsin): "I especially favor and endorse your stand in favor of deaf men as chauffeurs. The position you take that they are unusually keen of sight and quick of action, and specially intelligent in observation, is right, and makes them safe drivers, with minds concentrated upon what is before them."

W. H. Gemmill, Des Moines, Iowa (Member State Board of Education): "I am not able to understand the reason for the opposition. As a rule deaf persons are careful drivers as far as I have observed."

Self Explanatory

EDITOR SILENT WORKER:—I am sending you herewith a postal card which is a reduction photo of a large panel by a deaf-mute, Debuijo de F. Andueza. This panel is in the Deaf-Mute Club in Madrid, Spain. From records they have, and have



THE PANEL IN MADRID, SPAIN

access to, they are able to prove Fr. Pedro Ponce de Leon first made the deaf-mute the object of education and progress.

This is interesting as it far antedates Abbe de l'Epee. You will see dates are 1520-1584. Tablet to the memory of Fr. Pedro Ponce was erected 1620; De l'Epee is 1712-1789. Am



STATUE OF ABBE DE L'EPEE AT VERSAILLES

sending it thinking you might consider it very good for a write-up of a short article. Showing so far this antedates anything we have at present been paying honors to.

JACQUES ALEXANDER.

The Jersey City N. A. D. Convention

By H. C. BRENDALL



THE second biennial convention of the New Jersey Branch of the National Association of the Deaf took place in Jersey City, N. J., at the People's Palace, on Bergen Avenue, from Saturday, August 30th, to September 1st, 1924.

The story of the convention has entered history, as it proved to be successful in spite of small attendance, which is attributed to the heat-breaking record—hundreds of us scurrying to seashores to seek cooler places. But the program was carried out successfully.

Starting Saturday afternoon with an interesting speech by Commissioner A. Harry Moore, of Jersey City, it culminated with a dance at the People's Palace Monday night. On Sunday hundreds of deaf people from New Jersey and New York took a trip by boat aboard "De Witt Clinton," up the Hudson River to Indian Point, a beautiful place, and spent all day enjoying themselves hiking among these hills, swimming, picnicking, and other amusements. They returned home aboard the newest boat of the Hudson River Day Line, "Alexander Hamilton," that night.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30

The convention was opened by Mr. Charles T. Hummer, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who introduced Commissioner A. Harry Moore, of Jersey City, N. J., Mrs. Temple being interpreter. Hon. Moore certainly made a most interesting speech. He claimed that the people being handicapped with blindness, deafness, or other troubles, had made themselves famous for one instance, Milton and his "Paradise Lost." His speech was intended to encourage the deaf to strive for success in spite of obstacles. Then he said that Mayor Hague, of Jersey City, who was scheduled to make the speech of welcome, was unable to be present and asked him to make it for him. Charles T. Hummer made the response.

The address of Dr. Talbot R. Chambers, the president of the Jersey City League for Hard of Hearing, and one of the best known persons in the State, was supposed to be delivered, but business detained him and he sent a copy of his speech, as follows:

DR. CHAMBERS' ADDRESS

It is with great regret that what I have to say cannot be delivered in person, but as it would have to be translated by hand the result is accomplished of showing my great interest in your organization in its endeavor to ameliorate the handicap of deafness.

In the League for Hard of Hearing with which I am connected, the members, as a rule, are able to speak and therefore are better able to appreciate the lip-reading way of communication which is debarred those who never had speech. We have introduced a department which endeavors to teach the deaf who cannot hear their own voice, how to manipulate the throat and mouth and some who could not formerly be understood are now able to talk intelligibly. Perhaps your society could make use of this study and you are invited to investigate. A hearty welcome awaits you. Perhaps the lip-reading might interest some of you and we welcome you to try it.

We believe lip-reading to be far ahead of manual signs. It is supplanting the latter all over the United States. The claims for its use are: it is not restricted to those alone who can read hand signs; is more universal in its application; less conspicuous and embarrassing in public; is natural and not artificial; the eyes being riveted on the speaker's face instantly recognize emotions of joy or sadness, earnestness or frivolity. There are some drawbacks. Some mouths are difficult to read and a moustache greatly interferes.

Both methods require study, hard and persistent study, but anything worth having is worth working for.

"Thank God for work," has been uttered more than once. Work is that which the deaf person finds his salvation. It dispells despondency.

Deafness is not the handicap some persons imagine. Many deaf young men have attended college for the four-year course and obtained the degree. They have found lip-reading a great help. Many deaf persons are about to-day and only their intimates know of their infirmity. Miss Martha Evans, during the last fifteen years of her school work, was deaf and yet through lip-reading she was able to hold her position as teacher, and it was a very high position too, as teacher.

The present lip-reader teacher of the League for Hard of Hearing was present at a social of the club, meeting all the members. Later, when it was announced she had been selected as teacher, they protested and objected strenuously that a teacher of lip-reading should herself be deaf and they knew Miss Foley was not deaf. The truth was she was as deaf as they were.

Lip-reading is an art and determination to succeed with courage, confidence and work means success. Service takes the place of despondency.

The two great needs of the deaf are good counsel and sympathetic understanding and that is what your organization and our League furnish; showing the way out of idleness into valuable means of livelihood and usefulness.

Success to you.

M. CHAMKEN.

President Frederick A. Moore, of Trenton, made a short address but reserved the rest for the Monday session.

In the evening the following films were shown: Harold Lloyd, in "Safety Last" (6 reels); "Our Gang," (6 reels) and Esop's Fables—one and a half hours of enjoyment. About one hundred and fifty attended.

THE BANQUET

After the movie show, the banquet took place downstairs from 9 to 12 A.M. and 100 guests were present. Charles T. Hummer was toastmaster. Those making responses were President F. A. Moore, of Trenton; Dr. Thomas F. Fox, of New York; W. W. Beadell, of Arlington, N. J.; Rev. J. H. Kent and Marcus L. Kenner, of New York. Mrs. Johanna McClusky gave a beautiful sign rendition of the "Star Spangled Banner."

The banquet was fine and appetizing throughout and the menu was as follows:

MENU		
Grapefruit Cocktail		
Olives		Celery
Consomme		
Crackers		Rolls
Chicken a la king		
Green Peas		Mashed Potatoes
Hearts of Lettuce		
Russian Dressing		
Ice Cream		Assorted Cake
Demi-Tasse		

Among those present at the banquet were Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Amos, of Baltimore, Md., on their honeymoon trip from Baltimore, where they were married at St. Francis Xavier. The young bride finished her schooling at St. Francis Xavier convent recently. Mr. Amos had been in the service of the World War and lost his hearing and Mr. W. J. Hayes, of Baltimore, by accident met him and taught him the sign language. Fred C. Lurman, a gentleman of leisure, who lives on Riverside Drive in summer and in Baltimore in winter, was also present.

A flashlight photo was made by Mr. Callahan and one can be had for \$1.50 by writing to Mr. C. T. Hummer, 92 Tonelle Ave., Jersey City, N. J. [A reproduction of this photograph will appear in the December issue.—Ed.]

SUNDAY, AUG. 31

Hundreds of deaf-mutes, including relatives and friends, took advantage of hot weather by going up the beautiful Hudson River on the boat, "De Witt Clinton," and spent practically all afternoon at Indian Point, where they had the good fortune to see several real full blooded Indians.

Mr. Alexander L. Pach, one of the best photographers of New York City, took a group photo. On the return trip the party arrived in New York City about 11:30 p.m.

MONDAY, (LABOR DAY) SEPT, 1

The business meeting of the State Branch was opened at 10 a.m. by President Frederick A. Moore, at the People's Palace.

Secretary Harley C. Brendall, of Hoboken, read the minutes of the last meeting which took place in Trenton two years ago.

A letter from A. L. Roberts, President of the National Association of the Deaf, was read as follows:

Mr. Harley C. Brendall.
Secretary New Jersey Branch. N. A. D.,
313 Hudson Street.
Hoboken, New Jersey.

Dear Brother Brendall:

I have your kind communication of August 16th, extending me an invitation to be present at your convention August 30-September 1, or to send a few words of greeting to the members assembled there.

I had planned to make a trip East this Fall, one of the objects being to attend your convention, but later developments have caused me to abandon this, much to my regret. I feel also, that it is wiser to conserve my energy by taking the short vacation I may get in some quiet place, instead of making a long journey with its attendant discomforts at this time of the year.

You and the Association nevertheless have my thanks for the cordial invitation extended.

Please convey to the members at the convention my cordial greetings and best wishes for a successful and worth-while meeting. I am very much interested in the attempt being made to do away with the unjust discrimination against deaf autoists in your state. It is a fight you must carry through to a successful conclusion, and there is no doubt whatever that you will succeed as others have succeeded elsewhere. Prejudice against the deaf is based on ignorance of their qualifications, and it is up to your branch to show the powers that be that their attitude is wholly unjustified.

Secretary-Treasurer Moore will represent the N. A. D. at your meeting, and will be able to tell you of progress being made in National affairs.

Fraternally yours,
A. L. ROBERTS, President.

Then came the most forceful address by President Moore as follows:

PRESIDENT MOORE'S ADDRESS

The Program Committee and the dictates of precedent have conspired to assign to your president the duty of addressing the Convention. Being unable to entirely side-step this duty, I have contrived ways and means to relieve myself of a portion of my pleasant burden by requesting the chairman of each committee to make a report. In my address I wish to make several recommendations which I believe should be given careful consideration by the members of the Association.

As there are among the assemblage members from practically every part of the State I believe this is a representative gathering. We can, therefore, discuss matters affecting the whole State without fear of prejudicing any section. We know that each section will be upheld by its representative. This being the case it is incumbent upon us to achieve results.

The remark that the State N. A. D. is sick and that it needs a doctor to put it on its feet, has on several occasions been made to me. While I do not stand sponsor for that remark, and while I do not mean to cast detractors upon the founders of the Association and its former officers, I feel that I am justified in saying that something is wrong and that conditions can be improved.

One of its worst ailments is the lack of provision in its constitution for the imbursement of the State Treasury. We can compare our Association to a family, the parents of which are poor, while the children are rich, and as a result the children are too independent and insist that the parents are much too often in the way—in other words, that the parents are no longer necessary to them. Our Branches are rich, but what of the Parent Association? It is poor and as a consequence the Branches treat it with impunity. In such a case the Parent Association might as well dissolve and allow the Branches to exist independently.

But I am certain that none of us desire matters to take such a course. Instead, we desire to improve conditions or since we are dealing with a sick association, to give it a healing tonic. The best tonic for this particular case, I believe, is to make provision in our Constitution for a fair revenue for our State treasury. An amendment to this effect will at length be placed before you for your consideration, and as our financial weakness is our greatest trouble, I hope favorable consideration will be given it.

In order to stress the importance of having that amendment so considered, I wish to lay before you one or two deplorable incidents caused during the past administration which we can lay directly to a weak treasury. At the first convention of the Association in Trenton two years ago the members chose a delegate to represent the State Branch at Atlanta, with the understanding that both the Hudson County and the Trenton Branches were to share the expenses equally, this in accordance with the Constitution. But when it came to the actual sending of the delegate, one of the Branches balked for certain reasons, which time has not justified. And it was only after considerable hackling that the money was forthcoming. In fact we were for some time apprehensive that the Association would be without a delegate, contrary to the requirements of its Constitution. Now, if the State treasury had been healthy, such an incident could have been avoided.

Another matter of greater importance to the deaf of the State as a whole, which is being retarded by low finances, is the matter pertaining to the driving of automobiles, a rightful privilege which the deaf are denied. We have ascertained to a reasonable certainty that we could push a bill through the State Legislature to curtail the powers of the State Motor Vehicle Commissioner if we had sufficient funds. A detailed report of the automobile matter will be given out later by the Chairman of the Auto. Committee. I would suggest that steps be taken to raise sufficient funds to push the bill through the Legislature. If the deaf of Pennsylvania have been able to do such a stunt why cannot New Jersey do likewise? What's the matter with New Jersey? Nothing!

I have on several occasions been asked why New Jersey does not try to establish a Labor Bureau for the Deaf like those of Minnesota and North Carolina, and I have been frank in answering that we at present, at least, do not need one for the simple reason that, figuratively speaking, we already have a good one, perhaps a much better one than those of the above mentioned states. And this "Bureau" is Mr. A. E. Pope, the superintendent of our school at Trenton, and his able principals, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Brill. Most of you are aware of the post-graduate courses in the trades of our school being open to the deaf of the State under certain conditions. In this way many ambitious deaf have had opportunity to improve themselves and to be recommended for excellent positions by Mr. Pope. But it is not alone through this method that this "Bureau" is helping the deaf. On many occasions it has investigated and improved industrial conditions for them and we can say with certainty that it is to a great extent due to this "Bureau" that the industrial status of the deaf in this state is above the average.

I was told that New Jersey discriminated against the deaf workman, but upon investigation, I found no such injustice. If there is any discrimination of such a nature at all, it is the individual firms that are guilty. In cases like this the N. A. D. should be advised and everything will be done to overcome this unfairness.

But have you ever taken into consideration the difficulty of securing a change in the policy of certain firms, due to past unwise conduct on the part of a certain class of our brethren? Of course you say that all deaf are not alike, but how can we convince those who do not understand us? It is unfair, of course, but still the fact remains that decent, law-abiding deaf suffer from the misbehavior of their heedless brethren.

This is true of all creeds and all conditions. No chain is stronger than its weakest link.

The deaf of the better sort owe it to themselves to discourage the unwise tendencies of the others. In no other way can we hope to ever come into our full rights and privileges.

I have suggested to the Resolutions Committee that proper steps be taken to commend Mr. A. E. Pope, the superintendent of our school at Trenton, for his untiring efforts in connection with the establishing of the new school for the deaf of the State. Upon its completion, I believe, we can boast of possessing the best and most up-to-date school in the WORLD. We have sincere faith in Mr. Pope's wisdom in seeing to it that the method is fitted to the child instead of the child being fitted to the method.

Before concluding this address I cannot resist putting in a few good words for the National Association of the Deaf. In answer to its fault-finders, we may frankly agree with them that the N. A. D. has not reached perfection yet. We may agree with the same frankness that though it has accomplished some things that have benefitted the deaf a great deal, it has not achieved what it would have liked to.

But we will never agree that it is not in the members and the spirit of the Association to effect better results in the future. We also refuse to agree that the Association will not better itself. It is always ready to mend and better and replace whatever needs improvements in itself. We need only look back and see how much of that has already been done to feel the highest assurance that it will do as much more of it as is needed. The National Association of the Deaf has existed only 44 years. All time is before it, and with time most anything can be done—and the things done slowly will be done best.

If any organization has a right to look forward with confidence as complete as that which inspired its founders, it is the National Association of the Deaf.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to all those who have aided me in my work in connection with the State Association, especially to the Local Committee through whose efforts this splendid convention is possible, and also to the members of the Executive Committee who gave me loyal support in all my endeavors.

F. A. MOORE,
President.

Mr. W. W. Beadell, of Arlington, delivered one of the best speeches ever recorded on our fight for our right in securing licenses to drive cars. He has been in several different states and succeeded in getting such bills through the Legislature, but couldn't get such through this state. He advised the deaf to collect enough funds to defeat the influence of Commissioner Dill who is strongly opposed to granting license to any deaf-mute driver, even if he passes the hardest test. It was agreed to start a fund to carry our work through. Now it is up to us to carry the fight through to a successful conclusion. Mr. Beadell has the Association's fullest co-operation in his future work.

Then the election of new officers to serve for the next two years took place, resulting as follows:

President—Vito Dondiego, of Trenton; 1st V. P.—George Brede, of Jersey City; 2nd V. P.—Harry Dixon, of Jersey City; Secretary—Miles Sweeney, of Trenton; Treasurer—Mrs. Miles Sweeney, of Trenton; Sergeant at Arms—Ernest DeLaura, of Hoboken.

It was voted to change the time of the next meeting from summer to winter. The Trenton Branch will have charge of the next convention in 1926, and Washington's birthday may be selected.

President Moore, as Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of the Deaf, announced that the next National Convention would be held in Washington, D. C., in June or July, 1926, the place probably at Gallaudet College, or some suitable hall in the city.

RESOLUTIONS

The report of the Resolutions Committee was made and the set of resolutions presented and approved are as follows:

WHEREAS, The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles persists in refusing to grant automobile licenses to the deaf, and

WHEREAS, All efforts to persuade him to the contrary and to convince him of his error have been futile, and

WHEREAS, Pennsylvania is one of the latest additions to the ever-growing list of states that are granting the deaf this constitutional privileges wherever they are found able to pass the required tests; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the members of the New Jersey branch of the National Association of the Deaf in Convention assembled the first day of September, 1924, have recourse to more effective means to obtain the right to drive an automobile, to specify which, be it further

Resolved, That we engage counsel, raise the necessary funds, appoint the SILENT WORKER custodian thereof, and launch a publicity campaign in the newspapers.

WHEREAS, The deaf of New Jersey were the first to organize a State Branch of the National Association of the Deaf with Local Branches in accordance with the plans embodied in the Constitution of the parent association, and

WHEREAS, It has been proven beyond a doubt that such branches are the best and safest means of adding strength and prestige to the national body, and

WHEREAS, These branches, state and local, do not multiply as rapidly as they should, therefore be it

Resolved, That renewed efforts be made to encourage the organization of additional branches in this State.

Resolved, That, at the next convention of the National Association the delegate from New Jersey be instructed to place a copy of these resolutions in the hands of the Resolutions Committee for their consideration, the purpose of which is to have more state associations affiliate with the National Association.

Resolved, That we commend Superintendent Alvin E. Pope for the advances he has made in his efforts to raise the standard of both the Academic and Industrial departments of the New Jersey School for the Deaf, and because of this and his adherence to the methods of instruction approved by the National Association we pledge him our moral support.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are due to the retiring officers and all others who have rendered signal service towards the success of this convention.

Resolved, That we go on record as condemning all hearing persons who, under the pretense of being deaf or dumb, or, both, seek alms; also that we discourage bona fide deaf persons who use their deafness as an excuse for begging.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION

Section 2, Article III

A per capita deduction of five cents from the local monthly dues shall be made, said money to go to the state treasury. Local treasurers are directed to collect same and to send the money to the state treasurer the first week of every month.

Amend Section 3, Article V

At the convention and before voting commences, the President shall announce the names of eligibles for each office. No nomination of candidates shall be made during the convention, and only those names on the eligible list announced by the President shall be voted for. Voting shall be by ballot. In case of ties the President shall give the deciding vote.

Section 4

Any candidate defeated for an office shall be entitled to run for any other desired office on the ticket.

ATHLETIC GAMES

Athletic games were held in the Hudson County Park, which is large enough to accommodate about 20 baseball diamonds, and 12 medals, 1st prize—gold medal; 2nd prize—silver medal, and 3rd prize—Bronze medal—were given to the lucky winners participating in the games as follows:

50 Yards Run (Ladies)—Won by Miss Jessie Casterline, of Dover, Miss Marie Lotz, of Dover, second.

The balloon race for ladies—won by Miss Jessie Casterline. All competitors failing to keep balloons on paths.

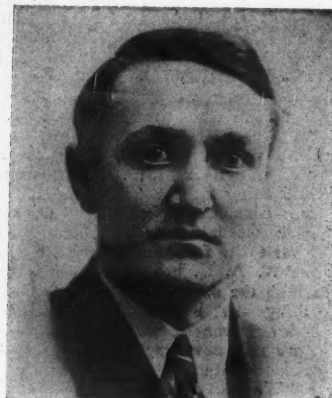
100 Yards Dash (Men)—won by James Garrick, of New York; Frank Heintz, of New York, second; Abraham Lichtblau, of New York, third.



VITO DONDIEGO
President



MILES SWEENEY
Secretary



HARRY DIXON
Second Vice-President

220 Yards Dash (Men)—won by James Garrick; Frank Heintz, second; and Abraham Lichtblau, third.

One Mile Run—Frank Heintz, first; Charles Wiemuth, second, and N. Carerano, third. Five boys started.

The judges of the games were Edward Bradley, John Ward and Dick Salmon. Frederick A. Moore was the starter.

The prizes were presented to the winners at the auditorium

of the People's Palace that night during the dancing. The reception and dancing took place all evening at the Palace till midnight.

The auditorium and dining rooms were tastefully and beautifully decorated with "Old Glory." All credit for the successful convention is due to Charles T. Hummer, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. He worked hard to see that everybody had a good time.

Surprise for Rev. Mr. Smielau



REV. FRANKLIN C. SMIELAU

As a token of appreciation for the work he has done in their behalf, the Scranton deaf got together at the home of Frank

Roberts in Peckville, recently, and presented Rev. Franklin C. Smielau with a pair of solid gold cuff links and other gifts. It was a surprise party for the Parson.



Left to right—Mortimer and David, twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Glassner, of Newark, N. J. Ten weeks old April 15, 1924.

ATHLETICS

Edited by F. A. Moore

(Articles pertaining to sports in connection with the deaf will be welcomed by this department)

Bringing Athletics Into the Curriculum

The accompanying article was delivered at the Gallaudet Reunion last June. Mr. Hughes, the author, is too well known among the deaf to require other comment than that we consider his selection for this subject by the Program Committee as being logical. As Athletic Director of the highest institution of learning of the deaf, Gallaudet College, we naturally consider him the most competent person to deal with subjects pertaining to athletics and like nature—Ed.

By F. H. HUGHES



NE perfectly obvious and outstanding fact about the younger generation is this—that the older generation made it. Whatever they are they owe to us. We gave them the training and example and the social order that shapes and fashions them. If we wish to understand them we must examine ourselves. Whatever virtues and vices they have we brought upon them. In every proper causal sense they are ours. There lies our responsibility.

The principle just stated holds true in every present situation. And I think it specifically applies to the athletic situation in this and in all colleges. It is in the light of this principle that we may well discuss the situation.

The branch in charge of the literary programme has relieved me of some of the responsibility, I hope, but of very little perplexity, in assigning the subject of this paper: Bringing Athletics into the Curriculum." Shall we or shall we not bring athletics into the curriculum?

First, let me state the condition of athletics here at Gallaudet—a rather ambiguous condition in itself. Athletics here are not in the curriculum, yet of it. So many unit hours of successful work in the arts and sciences are required for a degree, and also some physical training. Athletics may be and largely are included in the latter requirement.

Now, there are proponents of the present arrangement at Gallaudet and there are opponents. The opponents want athletics included in the curriculum in print as well as in fact. And others want athletics completely separated from the curriculum in fact as well as in print. Undoubtedly each class can bring forth conclusive arguments in good faith for their opinions. Yet there do not seem to be any persons who would have athletics relegated to limbo. The latter is a significant and outstanding fact and because it is so the subject ought to be discussed tolerantly and competently, and settled. Nothing can be gained by drifting, and by perpetual disparagement or belittlement.

It is not my intention to cause more ambiguity, so I shall try to speak not of the function of athletics which I think is well known, nor of the relative merits, pro and con, of college athletics in general. I shall try to confine myself to the educational value of athletics which alone warrant putting them in the curriculum.

Upon the athletic field to "make the team" a man must have speed and strength and wits; and he must show that everything he has is kept up to its highest point by constant, faithful practice. What a standard this would be also for the world of books! This may suggest that in the training of the minds standards are low compared with those which dominate the

training of the body. If so, I would not destroy the standards of the athletic field but keep and nourish them—and bring them into the world of lectures, recitations, examinations; in other words, into the curriculum.

The influence of a standard of conduct in one line upon that in another line it too well known and self-evident to need exemplification.

We are under obligation to advertise our college in the sense of what it is and what it has to offer. We should not misrepresent the college and its work in order to make it attractive to those who are not interested in the real and essential work of the college. We do not want to catch young men or women unawares, to give them an education while they are thinking of something else. Now, if we tell them that a college with ever victorious athletic teams is a good college, what do we expect them to choose as their own college purposes? Any alumnus who stops to think knows that a good team does not prove a good college. It is certainly clear that the best way to get a winning team is to buy it, to hire players and to hire good professional coaches to train them. But does one here take in account the measure of dishonesty and lack of sportsmanship that has been shown very clearly in many striking cases? This professionalism and misrepresentation of the real and whole functions of a college is entirely out of place where learning is, where truth and knowledge are to be sought and found.

To aid in this correct representation of the athletic work of the college, I would take it into the curriculum and make it part and parcel of the college course. Someone has said studying has become well nigh obsolete with a large number of students. Another has said that "the side shows of college have become the main show." Still another has said that, "First, we have education; next, education and athletics; next, athletics and education; now we have athletics." Honesty, perhaps, ought to compel us to take this sideshow into the main tent and allot it its proper place in the ring.

The task of understanding and placing college athletics in the general scheme of college life is not an easy and simple one. Many excuses can be offered for failure to accomplish it. But the time is fast coming, is well-nigh here, when it has changed from being an opportunity to an obligation on the part of college authorities to grant it a place in the curriculum. I feel that only in this way can the moneymaking quality, and professionalism and undue weight given to athletics, through misrepresentation be done away with. But the task remains to keep the play spirit which, through wrong or hasty arrangements, might be hampered or done away with.

Fortunately, by the very character of our college, we have

little of the professionalism, the "ringer" system, and no huge gate receipts and expenditures to deal with. Many would have it different in regard to the latter. However, I think it is a blessing in disguise, for don't we play for fun and the training and moral qualities which athletics rightly conduct, develop and not for money, as do the professionals. Our spirit of amateurism is less in danger than where the huge stadiums, Bowls, and Coliseums have increased gate receipts and have aroused public interest to such an extent that teams are developed so highly that the whole system has become a travesty on the impulse of play—the motive which athletics were intended to serve.

Any arrangement to commercialize college athletics should be resisted. Yet the institution of the professional coach does so at the very center. Undergraduate responsibility for the winning or losing of games has fast disappeared. It should not be so. There is no real fun, no genuine sport in hiring a professional to furnish the wits, the discipline and the whole administration of the game.

Now to bring athletics into the curriculum would furnish them a teacher and not a coach. "Coaching" and teaching should not be confused. The difference between "coaching" and "teaching" is something no genuine teacher would allow to be obscured. The teacher develops the independence of the pupil; the coach takes away that independence. For the winning of a contest a coach takes the responsibility, whether it be a game or an examination. A teacher develops in a pupil power and intelligence; a coach's business is to win the game. A coach develops Punch and Judy automata. A teacher gets the men to use their arms and legs and heads themselves, and not hold them subject to the string pulling or button pressing of another.

The suggestion that only members of the regular Faculty staff of a college be allowed to do the coaching, or rather teaching, of the athletic teams is fast being favorably considered. This is merely another way of saying that athletics are being granted their place in the curriculum.

When a change is suggested in any "system" the officers of the system usually say such a change is impossible under existing conditions. But when the interests which the system is intended to serve are neglected or put aside, then a change is demanded. The aim of athletics should not be winning games at any cost, making money, nor for advertisement. The end should not be that best served by neglect of those in greatest physical need, but should be the general benefaction of all the students.

The Duke of Wellington, as many will recall, said that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing grounds of Eton. You will observe that he did not say that it was won in the grandstands of Eton. When athletics come to be for the whole student body, then all will be subject to the tests for character that under the present system come to the few. All will receive the benefit of the invaluable moral and ethical training demanded and fostered in competitive games.

There is no obligation on the part of the College to furnish the general public with substitutes for the circus, the prize fight and the gladiatorial combat. But it is the obligation of the College to furnish the students with all means of self-development in body as well as in mind; this no one questions. To furnish athletic competition for all with its practical educational value is only to give athletics the place in college life and training that they have earned and will not give up, nor can they be pushed aside. They are of the very fibre and essentials of the best educational system. They are not an excrescence.

Whatever enters into the wholesome structure of the blood is essential to scholarship. The bone, the muscle, the nerve and the circulation and respiratory systems, and all bodily functions are intimately related to study. They are the agents of the mind. Therefore all the studies—mathematics, history

and all the other sciences, philosophy and language are debtors to athletics. No thinking person doubts that physical exercise in some form is essential to good scholastic results. But youth must be interested to profit in any educational subject. Competition alone supplies that interest in physical training, and athletic games supply that competition.

With athletics in the curriculum, none of the competition, none of the spirit, none of the opportunities for development of practical moral ideas, none of the self-restraint and control, none of the student training in management, none of the development of fine sportmanship and loyalty need be lost. On the contrary, much of the professional and commercial spirit, much of the win-at-any-cost feeling, much of the undesirable outside influence, much of the mere advertising play, much of the neglect of those most needing physical development in body as well as in mind; this no one questions, false grouping of the students into athletes and non-athletes, may and can be removed. In this connection it might be well to add that the one having the most influence with the student body for the consummation of these greatly to be wished for results, must be a "teacher" first, and a "coach" afterwards.

I hope that with the gradual realization of these things on the part of the student body, the alumni, and the administrative organization of this and other colleges, we will in time see every higher institution of learning acknowledging and assuming its individual responsibility for the athletic as well as the academic side of education. When that time comes, we will have come nearer to achieving a more perfectly balanced curriculum in our colleges.

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DISCUSSION OF MR. HUGHES' PAPER ON BRINGING ATHLETICS INTO THE CURRICULUM

BY F. A. MOORE

Mr. Hughes has ably and forcibly delivered his paper which I have been requested to discuss. He has touched upon and discussed so clearly almost every item in connection with the subject that I am afraid there is little if anything for me to comment upon.

When I was asked to discuss his paper, I had the impression that "the curriculum" was to apply to the schools as well as to Gallaudet. In this I might be mistaken, but since there are many Alumni and others here who are connected with the various schools for the deaf, I hope they will permit the schools to be included.

Mr. Hughes has spoken upon the conditions here at Gallaudet. He terms the situation ambiguous, and rightly, but we can call that of the schools ridiculous. Most schools fail to give physical culture proper recognition. They look upon this very important branch as a necessary evil. The position of the physical director is only considered as a minor one and in consequence it commands no salary by itself. It is merely thrown in with supervising or teaching, whereas in the Public schools and the Universities the physical director is on a par with that of the teacher or professor. This belittlement of physical culture is perhaps the greatest stumbling block toward the bringing of athletics into the curriculum.

Another serious condition is the deplorable lack of gymnasiums and playgrounds. Every school should have a good sized gymnasium, an athletic field large enough for baseball and football and sufficient playground space to accommodate all the students. At present this cannot be said of most of our schools. Yale University has recently purchased 750 acres for the use of playgrounds.

Athletics are fraught with great possibilities and should be administered in such a way that "all the children of the people" might participate with credit to themselves, the school and the community. As conducted at present only a few receive the benefits. Too often these few receive too much from too long

training periods. If they receive too much exercise than is best for them physically, they certainly receive more exercise than is best for them intellectually. Instead of the few, all students, and we might include the teachers too, should be compelled to devote some time to physical exercise. In some states boys and girls are compelled to devote so many hours per day to mental work, on the supposition that such is best for them, and yet they are allowed to form their own habits of physical exercise or to form no habits whatsoever. To be sure, some schools require certain periods for physical training, but set no standards of accomplishment. If the work is required, then credit should be given for—yes, required in physical education.

Some one, I think it was Angelo Patri, an authority on children, has said that the reason so many children are restless in school is because they do not receive sufficient exercise. Whose fault is it that they do not? Ours, of-course, and yet the children are punished. Some schools resort to the scheme of sending the restless children to the gymnasium whenever they are restless and, from what they say, this plan is accomplishing its purpose.

Athletics will never become a part of the curriculum until administered by the Faculty. Rules and regulations concerning athletics should be made by the Faculty rather than by the professional coach. The physician or school nurse, rather than the coach, should determine when a certain form of athletics is needed for the students' development. Athletics, as conducted by the majority of professional coaches, is not for the best of the schools. These coaches seldom take into account the health and the morals of the athletes. Not how much of a work-out does Smith need for his health, but how much can he stand in order to win the game, is asked by the coach. The professional coach too often resorts to profanity to carry his point. There is little reason why language should be allowed on the field which is not allowed in the classroom.

There are many changes which should be made in the administration of physical education and athletics in order to effect a connection with the curriculum. First of all, dispel the idea that athletics is only a necessary evil to be tolerated, and rank the physical director on a par with the teacher or

the professor. Then devise plans whereby all students can participate in some part of athletics and give this participation credit.

At Gallaudet, and I believe in a few other schools for the deaf, a certain standard of scholarship is required of students before they are allowed to participate in athletics. Many of us have reason to remember that "75 mark." But this "75" cannot be applied to many of our schools for the simple reason that most of the classes are, for various reasons, improperly graded. It would be unfair to grade certain pupils who are obliged to take the same lessons with others who are above them in intelligence. But a good plan would be to grade the pupils in deportment both in and out of the schoolroom. This would bring athletics into the curriculum. Still a better plan would be to make physical training, which of course includes athletics, compulsory toward the attainment of a degree or a diploma. All students could be required to attain 100 points or merits annually—40 points in scholarship, 10 in health, 10 in sportmanship, 20 in physical training, and the remaining in various other ways: service to the many organizations such as the Dramatic Club, the Literary Society, etc.

When some sort of a plan is developed to bring athletics into the curriculum, and when all physical directors recognize education as being necessary to the success of athletics, and when all teachers admit the necessity of athletics to education, and when both co-operate, then, and only then, will we succeed in placing athletics in the curriculum.

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MAJOR V. S. BIRCK, COACH

In answer to his letter of application for the positions of Military Instructor and Director of Athletics at the Missouri school several years ago, Major Birck was requested to "Come over and show us."

The Major went and made good from the start. Missouri is to be congratulated upon her good fortune.

We are printing in the columns of this department a photo. of his basket-ball team. From the closeness of the scores we know the schedule must have been rather stiff—but in spite of all Birck's team won the majority of its games.

More power to his teams.



BASKET BALL TEAM—MISSOURI STATE SCHOOL

Left to right—Maj. V. S. Birck, coach; E. Capiero, r. g.; A. Anderson, l. g.; Capt. L. Riding, c.; O. Weaver, l. f.; J. Aleshire, r. f.; F. S. Tillinghast, Sub.

Jottings of The St. Paul Trip

By JAMES F. BRADY



SEAT in a Pullman car is a very good place for one to cogitate upon things in general and if one is of a philosophical turn of mind he will have the opportunity to indulge in a thought-sprees without interruption except at meal times.

If "reading maketh a full man," travel and intercourse with all kinds of people add to the sum total of his knowledge and broaden his sympathies and understanding.

The above thoughts are the result of the trip I took to the St. Paul Convention of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf last July, and this article touches upon ideas garnered on the way and back.

Philadelphia, with its complexities of modern living, its beauties and ugliness, its comforts, conveniences and confusion—a cacophony—a caldron wherein the people seemed to be squirming and hurrying to get somewhere, and getting



JOHN A. DELANCE AND J. C. HOWARD.
Ballyhoos extra-ordinary

there panting and out of sorts—to what purpose? Or as Omar Khayyam expresses it better, "What, without asking, hither hurried whence?" And, without asking, whither hurried hence?" the city with its tall buildings and smoke stacks, its spirit of restlessness—was left behind to be succeeded by suburbs famed for the beauty of their surroundings and atmosphere of peace. A tribute to the power of money. But, alas, money does not make for happiness. The rich people living in gilded cages, with servants to do the menial work, with high-powered cars to take them where fancy dictates, and their unearned increment affording them a leisure—have their worries thinking up ways and means of cheating the government out of their share of the income tax.

Their marital troubles, "soul-mates," swapping of lawfully wedded partners, rattling of the family skeletons, blackmailing schemes, their "conveniently robbed" wine cellars, their doings and high jinkings, are always good for front-page news in the daily papers—and they afford amusement, pity, or an excuse for the ravings of a "red" Socialist, according to how one views things.

Further on were farm lands, with houses dotted here and there, and the "horny-handed" sons and daughters were seen at their back-breaking tasks of garnering the harvests that would feed us. Here peace, raved over by poets and the theme of philosophers, seemed to pervade everywhere. A soul-satisfying scene, the cure for jangled nerves, the antithesis of insomnia. The creeks and rivers that flowed by seemed to act in consonance with the surroundings—majestic, free and sluggish—and the mountains—part of the Blue Ridge chain—seen in the distance lent an enchantment to the view.

Why was Pennsylvania favored by Dame Nature with

rich soil, forests, minerals and rivers, when she left as the heritage of her Glacial Age stone boulders and poor soil in New England? If the Pilgrims and Puritans only knew what lay several hundred miles south! And what would the Indians have demanded of those thrifty Dutch who paid twenty-five dollars and a bottle of rum for Nieu Amsterdam if Pennsylvania was offered for sale? I am sure the Red Men would have received three more bottles of "fire water."

The scene on the other side of the mountains left much to be desired in the way of beauty, huge steel mills and mines jarring one's artistic senses, but on the other hand demanding a tribute to the skill and inventive genius of the men who helped make civilization what it is. Here was the place where Carengie, Schawb, Corey, Frick and the others, toiled and amassed their huge fortunes, exemplifying the fact that America was, and is, the land of opportunity. The shacks that are an excuse for homes are an eye-sore, flaunting themselves to public view and advertising the dwellers' hard battle for a living. America is the land of opportunity for some, but the man among the thousands toiling and sweating for meagre wages, cannot be held up to scorn. He is doing his share of the work and only by the grace of God, you and I are better situated.

It was not so very long ago when the steel, mining and packing companies, looked upon the toilers as mere machines and worked them till they fell in their tracks. Not capable of doing the hard work, or any other kind of work, they were discharged and other younger and huskier men took their places, to meet with the same fate. Labor was so cheap and plentiful that ten deaths a day did not matter. It was not

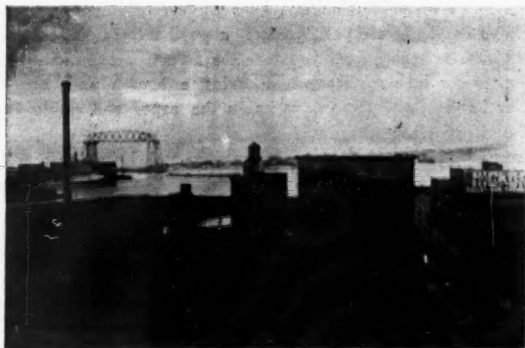


ALL LOOKING PLEASANT

long before public consciousness awoke up to the fact that the result boded ill for the nation—a cancerous sore in the body politic evidenced itself. From a small minority of members the ranks of dissatisfied workers swelled and their voices were heard in Congress and in State legislatures. We now have many kinds of measures that go a long way in improving the status of the common worker, and more are in process of making.

John Skzlyckw, living in one of the shacks on the top of a hill and working in one of the mills, may not amount to much, but there is hope for his sons. Education is compulsory and they will learn the ways of Americans and become "honest" bootleggers in time, and for aught we know, President of the United States.

Chicago! The magic city of the West! Railroad tracks, huge union station, bascule bridges, elevated tracks leading to and departing from "The Loop," unmatchable lake front, luxurious hotels, crowds of foreigners with a rich sprinkling



ENTRANCE TO DULUTH HARBOR

of sons and daughters of Ham, bums, hoboes, panhandlers, down-and-outers, out-of-workers, boozers, headquarters of the N. F. D., the famed Silent Athletic Club and the Pas-a-Pas Club, busses, the riders on top of which are warned to duck the elevated tracks or else with their "ivories" they might dent the steel and be liable for damages; the stock-yards with their exhilarating perfume, the city built on the ruins of a town which caught fire from the overturning of a lamp by Mrs. Leary's cow—such is Chicago.

The success of the Silent Athletic Club is due to the co-operative work of some of the Chicago deaf, but more than any one else John Dennis Sullivan should get the credit. He is the greatest Irishman of them all and the Club is a monument to his perseverance, pluck, enthusiasm and nerve. From what all others told me, honorable mention should go to Messrs. Leiter—he of the mathematical turn of mind—and Paul Bellings. I was the guest of the Leiters and Sullivans and had an insight of the work that Sully and Leiter devoted to the club. Both were on their vacations—and they spent most of the time looking after its detailed affairs.

I could not understand why the Club has not every deaf person in Chicago on the roll as members. Here is to be found comfort; there are pool tables, card tables, bowling alleys, a thirst and candy counter, a spacious auditorium, a fine dance floor. The dues are low and the place convenient from the Loop. As I understand it, the merger of the S. A. C. and the Pas-a-Pas Club fell through, because the latter wanted the club to take up its time-honored name and the S. A. C. could not see it that way because the club was chartered under that name and the bonds had its name on them. Naturally I will not give my opinion, because it was not asked for and an outsider, like myself, has no right to butt in where I do not belong.

If the deaf of any other city wish to buy or build a club house on the lines of the S. A. C., let them pause and go slow about it. The S. A. C. has a janitor to look after the



SECTION OF THE HULL RUST, MINE HIBBING, MINN.

house and he must be paid a salary. Coal, gas, electricity, lumber, painting and other things must be paid for. The club is not patronized during week-days and few go there in the evening. The treasurer works hard and he would feel justified in asking for a salary. (Mr. Leiter gives his service free). Then there is the overworked house chairman. Mr. Sullivan acts in that capacity and his time is offered at no cost. Paul Bellings and others do repair work and painting without asking for payment. If you have ambitions to have a club like the Chicago one and there are boys like the three in your locality, go ahead, and here's wishing you luck.

The trip from Chicago to St. Paul in special cars was delightful. Rugged natural scenes along the way appealed to few, the time being consumed in the more precious pleasure of talking. Individually, the deaf may have little to say, but when there are two hundred of them milling back and forth on trains, stopping here and there for a chat, the air is surcharged and hands are moving all day long. No one could plead lack of company of his kind, for there were college graduates, wits, humorists, jesters, grouches, joy-bringers and joy-killers, bores, philosophers, small-stuff talkers, wine and whiskey connoisseurs, scandal-mongers, people fit for stratagem and spoils, and plain every-day folks. Like a butterfly one could literally fly from one place to another sucking up the nectar as satisfied him. It was a great day.

The band from the Jacksonville School, composed of little boys, furnished the music. They were enjoying themselves hugely—what youngsters would not—and on a train at that? The notes played by them were remarkable, so said a hearing lady to me. Not being a music critic I will not say anything about the value of the band to the deaf audience. If they were uplifted by the sounds and their breasts were soothed, or if they delighted in watching the movements of the musicians and the vibrations of the drum-beats caused them to shimmy in their seats—why, it was all right. Everybody to his pleasure.

The Convention headquarters were at the hotel in St.



AIN'T WE GOT FUN?



J. C. HOWARD ORATES A TRIFLE

Paul. I have often been asked why top-notch hotels were always selected by the N. F. S. D. for its conventions. My idea is that it is a good advertisement for the Society. Clothes may not make the man, but a well-dressed person is preferred



Messrs. Sullivan, Friedwald, Kenner and Sharp surrounding Miss Nelson of Duluth.

company and he is judged by the way he carries himself. A poor way to gauge one's worth and character, I know, but we have to live up to a standard set up by the dictates of Fashion,



JOHN A. ROACH, PHILADELPHIA.

and maybe of Bluffing. Success begets success. I have noted that the Society has left behind in the different cities where conventions were held, a very good impression and it was enhanced by the hotels selected for headquarters.

Although the sign language is not uniform in all sections of the country, one from a school in the East had no trouble in conversing with another hailing from a school way out West. What differences there were did not cause misunderstanding and after a little while they became the mode of expression if they seemed the more appropriate. How did the language of De l'Epee, brought over by Gallaudet, reach its level of being the universal language of the deaf in America? Give Gallaudet College credit. Its graduates from the four corners of the country returned home and showed the others the way. Also the deaf are travelers and in their journeys here and there they picked up and spread the knowledge. Without the aid of signs the Convention would have been a failure. No lip reader would have enjoyed trying to make out all day long, far into the night, what was said to him by all kinds of people with different lip movements and manners of talking. There were many orally-taught among the delegates—good lip-readers and speakers—and they will bear me out.

It would not be true to say that the brightest minds and the best-educated of the deaf in America were to be found at the Convention, but as a representative gathering and taken as a whole, its average in intelligence and experience of management was higher than can be found in any given city with a large deaf population. There were youngsters with the first flush of youth and full of ideas and an ambition to shape the course of the Society, and alongside of them were veterans of Conventions who were ever ready with the proverbial bucket

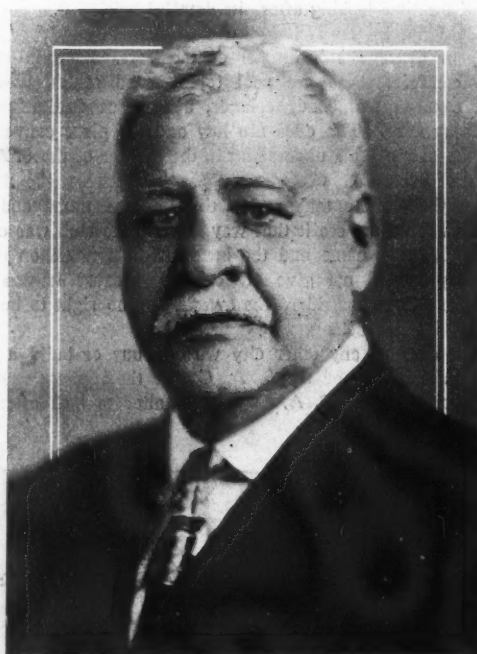
of cold water to quench the enthusiasm of the young ones, or else to argue them out, and having had experiences in life and knowledge of parliamentary rules to back them, they almost always carried their points. It is a good thing to have young ones and their elders mix because the former prevent the latter from going into a rut and following a beaten path and the older heads show the young bucks the ropes and guide them through parliamentary mazes.

Are the deaf capable of managing and being responsible for a business concern such as the N. F. S. D.? Is the future of the Society safe? Those pessimistic questions are asked by people who judge all others by the few they are acquainted with. For a simile, suppose our friend, "the man from Mars," came to the United States without knowing the different stratas of Society, and accosted the first person he saw and that person happened to be an immigrant from Sicily, and asked him a few questions about our government. And seeking for further information he inquired of others who were illiterate and ignorant. What impression would our friend take back to Mars?

I recollect that it was the ponderous and wise Macaulay—the thinker and historian—who declared that a democratic government such as the United States then had in his time, could not exist for long. Why? Because he had no faith in the ability of the people to look after political affairs. Was he not wrong? Contrast him with the late Theodore Roosevelt who said that it was his firm belief that the common-sense of the people would prevail and things would be right with the Republic of the United States of America. I will say the name for the N. F. S. D. and other organizations for the deaf.

Education comprises all the influences which go to make the character.
—Currie.

Deaf Man in Real Estate Business



WM. M. ALLMAN
Chicago Realtor

More than a quarter of a century ago he was cashier of the National bank of Sturgis Illinois. Now connected with the well-known wholesale house of Reid Murdock Co.

Deaf Children and International Golden Rule Sunday

By MABELL S. C. SMITH



HE KOREANS have a saying that "it takes a widow to realize the other widow's grief." The saying might be changed to read that "it takes a suffering child to realize the other child's distress," and an example of its truth may be found in the observance of International Golden Rule Sunday in 1923 by the pupils of the Indiana School for the Deaf.

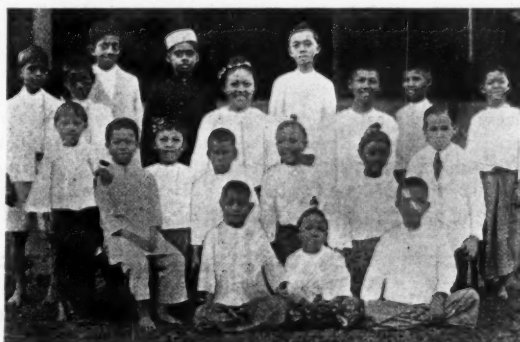
The day was observed in many countries of the world by the eating of a simple meal of bread and stew such as the Near East Relief orphanage children eat every day in the year. The meal served to make the folk of every continent feel their kinship with one another, to make the prosperous realize humbly their own good fortune and to give the poor the happiness of being able to do something for others equally poor.

For after dinner a deal of calculation went on. "How much does our usual Sunday dinner cost? How much did this dinner cost?" And then the sending of the difference, plus something more, to Near East Relief for the benefit of the orphans in the organization's care overseas.

The deaf children in the Indiana School were eager to show that they were moved by the Golden Rule to help the far-away

child is trained in these home-making crafts. In addition, every child is taught a trade by which he may earn his living when he leaves the orphanage.

Of course school is not neglected. Everybody has what we



SOME OF THE CHILDREN IN THE FIRST SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF IN BURMA



PLEASE HELP ALL THE OTHER DEAF CHILDREN IN BURMA TO COME AND LEARN

boys and girls deprived by war of parents and country and dependent on the charity of foreigners for the food they ate, the clothing on their backs and the roof over their heads. There are 50,000 of them, some in Greece, some in the Holy Land and some in Armenia. They are living in all sorts of buildings, among them the ex-Kaiser's palace on the Island of Corfu, army barracks, a museum building, old silk mills, garages and a dozen other kinds of shelters.

The children themselves do all the work of these homes, the girls learning to cook and clean and sew and look after the little girls and the boys learning to care for the gardens and the grounds, to do masonry and carpentry and cobbling and tailoring and to be Big Brothers to the small boys. Every

call in America a common school education and in addition, they all learn too speak the languages of the countries in which they are living. Many are eager to learn English and beg for English lessons from the American workers and the interpreters.

Is it not probable that these children of different nationalities, brought up together as they are, coming to know the



WATERING HIS GARDEN NEAR THE BIGGEST ORPHANAGE IN THE WORLD AT ALEXANDROPOL IN ARMENIA. 15,000 CHILDREN ARE BEING REARED THERE

people of their adopted countries as they must, will be a great force for peace as they grow up? Acquaintance makes for understanding and understanding makes for love. They realize that strangers are doing good unto them and they in turn will do good unto others.

Golden Rule Sunday impress the Golden Rule on their minds just as it does on ours—on these of the deaf children in Indiana and others. We translate our feeling into the money that buys food and clothing for the Near East orphans. The orphans translate their feeling into an international affection that will change the Near East from an age-old battle-ground to a land of harmony and co-operation.

Every one who eats the symbolic meal on December 7 next, who lets his thoughts dwell on the possibilities for international friendship existing in the practice of the Golden Rule and who makes a contribution to the Near East orphans is helping to bring to pass peace among the warring nations of the earth.



ORPHANAGE DINNER TIME at Athens Royal Palace

Attractive Wedding in Delaware

The wedding of Miss Florence Olive Johnston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Johnston, of Holly Oak, and Paul M. Gromis, of Reading, Pa., took place Saturday, September 20, on the lawn of the home of the bride's parents in Holly Oak, Del.



MISS FLORENCE OLIVE JOHNSON
Reading, Pa.

The ceremony was performed under a wedding bell hung from a tree. Palms, ferns, and gladioli arranged as an altar, formed an artistic setting. The Rev. Warren Smaltz, pastor of All Souls' Church, of Philadelphia, officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. Miss Helen Gromis, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. Robert B. Johnson, of Washington, brother of the bride, was best man. Miss Florence Ethel Young, a cousin of the bride, was flower girl.

During the ceremony, Mrs. Bertha Plock, of Lynbrook, L. I., a cousin of the bride, sang, "Oh Promise Me."

The bride wore a becoming gown of white silk georgette trimmed in Irish lace. Her tulle veil in coronet effect was caught with orange blossoms. Her shower bouquet was of bride roses, lilies of the valley, and white snap dragons. Miss Gromis wore a frock of peach color georgette and carried an arm bouquet of pink rosebuds and pink snap dragons. The flower girl wore a white georgette frock and carried a basket of mixed flowers.

After the reception, Mr. and Mrs. Gromis left on a wedding trip to Atlantic City. The bride's traveling gown was of gray satin back crepe, with stockings, slippers and hat to match.

Mr. Gromis attended school at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Gromis will make their home in Reading, Pa.

Guests were present from New York, Reading and Wilmington. They included: Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Johnston, Mrs. M. M. Rhodes, Mrs. F. W. Pierce, Miss Gladys Pierce, Mrs. Richard Plock, and daughter, Dorothy, Mrs. Mary M. Mitchell of New York; Mrs. S. Gromis, Miss Helen Gromis, F. Byron Gromis and William Emor, of Reading; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Rawnsley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Houk, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Koenig, Mrs. T. Donnahue, Mrs. M. Higgins, Miss Mary Donnahue, Miss Eleanor Donnahue, Miss Marie Koenig, Miss Sophia Trinkler, Mr. G. W. Calloway, Miss Elizabeth Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Young.

A Lovely Wedding in Sunny Southern California

In mid-May last, invitations were received to the wedding of Ruth Estelle, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bixler, formerly of Elkhart, Indiana, and Mr. W. Martin Hatch, son of Mrs. Laura Hatch, of Los Angeles, at the Church of the Brethren, on the South Side, on the first of June.

No lovelier morning could possibly have dawned even in this paradise of Southern California, for a happy maiden's bridal morning, than greeted the waking eyes of the bride and her many sincere well-wishers that first of June.

A golden glory filled the very arches of Heaven like one warm, friendly smile—like a benediction and to the end of that sweet June day, it remained a typical golden Southern California perfect day.

Very beautifully had loving hands decorated the pretty church. Many were the friends of the happy couple who gathered to witness the uniting of their hands, as their hearts were already joined as one. "O, Promise Me!" was sung before the arrival at the altar of the bridal party.

Then the bride, queenly in her bridal robes and filmy veil,

came slowly down the aisle, while the little ring bearer led the way with the ring on a dainty cushion and the wee flower girl scattered rose-petals in the path to the altar, where the proud groom awaited.

The beautiful ring-ceremony was conducted by the pastor of the church and the blessing pronounced by another ministerial friend of the young couple, after which "I love you, Lovey," was sung by the pastor's accomplished wife, a close friend of the bride. All went to shower good wishes upon the young people in the vestibule before they were whisked away to start on their honeymoon trip.

The only tiny cloud upon the whole day, was the absence of the dear little mother of the bride, Eva Heeter Bixler, beloved of the Hoosier deaf population who was in Wena'chee, Wash-



MR. AND MRS. W. MARTIN HATCH, Los Angeles Cal.

ington, recovering from an automobile accident which kept her for weeks in a hospital.

She has recently arrived with her invalid son and expects, with all three of her children to make Los Angeles her home henceforth.

Hundreds of the deaf contingent of Indiana have known Ruth Bixler, now Mrs. Hatch, who has always been delicate, and Southern California has already done wonders for her and the happiness in her new home with so splendid a husband as Mr. Hatch is bound to see her continue to gain in health and beauty, even as a rose is bound to unfold under the warmth of the summer sun and the gentle rains of heaven.

With all who know and love these fine young people, I sincerely wish them length of happy days and all the blessings a loving Father has in store for his own.

"What's Maude crying about now?"

"Oh, she asked her husband if he would marry again in case she died, and he declared that he wouldn't."

"Well, nothing wrong about that."

"No; but you should have heard him say it."—*London Courier-Journal*.



A. L. PACH PHOTO.
MRS. JERRY V. FIVES (nee Clearwater), who was a June bride in New York.



A. L. PACH PHOTO.
MRS. KEITH WATT MORRIS (nee Waters) of New York

The Mail Order Business

Deaf Man, in the Mail-Order business, explains his methods of business for the benefit of the SILENT WORKER readers.



EAR MR. PORTER:—Bowing to your request we herewith give out the statement about our mail order merchandising business enterprise, which is to be, in the most part, of reading matter for general information.

The term "Mail Order" is applied to any business that negotiates sales and receives orders entirely by mail. "Anything that can be sold can be sold by mail." A postage stamp will gain a welcome entrance to the home of a busy house-wife who refuses to see a man with the sample-case and to the office of a business man who is so wry about a man armed with a pencil and pad that an approach is difficult to make. It is a generally known fact that the more intelligent class of the buying public usually orders merchandise by mail and bank money by mail in a business-like manner and that the inferior class looks around in stores aimlessly and helplessly, and endures all the "wear and tear" of shopping travel only to return home none the better, after all. Many an instance is cited of a deaf shopper in a department store who relies upon the assistance of a hearing friend, a relative or a parent, to make her or his wants known in the selection of merchandise, without any resort to the writing pad. Don't waste your eye-sight by shopping around for something you want which you may never find at the "bargain-sales" counters. Save it when you order the desired goods by mail, so put away your troubles in the U. S. Mail Pouch. Mail order merchandising is all-sufficient.

Statistics report phenomenal growth of mail order houses, year after year. The motor-car will not bring financial havoc to the mail order business, or the general store any more than the sewing machine brought starvation to the hand sewer of a few generations ago.

We started business of this kind only last March 1st., preparatory to the Easter opening of 1924, and made our first announcement to the public by sending out illustrated catalogs, circulars, bulletins, and other follow-up literature. That is, we make a specialty of mail order merchandising, particularly in the line of specialties and novelties that appeals mostly to the ever-increasing demand of those of city and country folk, and cater to the wants of the deaf class of mail order buyers all over the country and in foreign countries, outside of patronage from the hearing class included on our mailing list. We are listed as co-operative members of the leading Mail Order Service Corporation in New York City, and have direct connections with other manufacturing concerns engaged in the same channels of business, which are, assuredly, very interested in our trying to keep the deaf in general well-posted on the business map and the fashioned chart. The reading of such literature as we send out from time to time is indeed a liberal education in itself and it keeps you informed of all the latest comforts and conveniences that you can enjoy delightfully. You will find it highly profitable to order merchandise by mail

at a considerable saving of money from factory to consumer, thus obviating the trouble and expense of going to city or elsewhere. And it is getting fashionable.

It is interesting to note that our home-city postmaster, Hon. C. V. Collins, whose deaf brother Thomas taught cabinet-making at the Rome, N. Y., School for the Deaf, knows positively that we are doing legitimate and honorable business that "Uncle Sam" and Madame Troy believe in. When our business grows up to large proportions, we may possibly give home employment to the deaf residents of both sexes who will make excellent addressers, mailers, stampers, folders, etc., by reason that this kind of work is best suited to those whose lack of hearing impells them to be very concentrative in work.

Let us tell you a funny story about the mis-representation of such a telegram, lettergram, money-order, registered mail, mail order slip, as whichever it may be, in the following dialogue:

Mr. Jack, the salesman, received from his wife this message:
"Twins arrived to-night. More by mail."
He rushed to the telegraph office and wired back:
"If any more arrive by mail, send them to dead letter office."

We do not guarantee the delivery of new babies, white, black or yellow, but can sell by direct mail baby-clothes with various shades of color and dolls of different racial color. So you can readily understand the obvious reason of mail order business's popularity nowadays, due to the introduction of the U. S. Government Parcel Post System and also of the air-plane service in actual operation from coast to coast.

We are in the business to stay, if our working capital, even though humble at the start, can stretch out to a good advantage. A word to our deaf and hearing patrons and friends: We feel it our duty to thank you, our customers and friends, for the success we have enjoyed for the past few months and the cordial patronage you have given to us. The CLAR-BOX MERCANTILE CO., of Troy, New York, stands ever ready to supply every want in our line of mer-

chandise at prices we know you will appreciate for quality and prompt service, whereby our reputation for square dealing protects you in every transaction.

Cordially yours,
CLARENCE A. BOXLEY.

Clar-Box Mercantile Company,
Troy, New York.

The teacher had been trying to inculcate the principles of the Golden Rule and turn-the-other-cheek, says the American Legion Weekly.

"Now, Tommy, she asked, "what would you do supposing a boy struck you?"

"How big a boy are you supposing?" demanded Tommy.



C. A. BOXLEY

The Old Boy of Troy, at your service when you order merchandise by mail

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

By MARGARET E. JACKSON



BACK to books! The pleasant summer vacation is now forever indelibly stamped in the memory of the students. Gallaudet College, very dear to the hearts of those who have been fostered under her wing, readily opened welcome arms to the ever so eager students as well as to the timid, but determined newcomers on Wednesday, September the seventeenth. Here assembled 125 students and six Normal students from all corners of the United States, as well as from several provinces of Canada.

The staff of the Faculty of college has gone under a great change this year. Professor Day of English and History and his assistant, Professor Fushfeld, have been appointed to work on the survey of the schools for the deaf all over the country for the National Research Council. Miss Helen W. Pence, a graduate of last June, and Mr. Sam Craig, N-'25, are now taking their places for a temporary time; the former teaching in Latin and English; the latter in mathematics. Mr. William Blattner, N-'24, fills the vacancy of Mr. Leonard Elstad, who resigned last June to become Principal of Kendall School.

Professor Day was granted one year's leave of absence to make extensive trips among the schools for the deaf. Mr. Fushfeld has been chosen to aid him in carrying on educational and intelligence tests among the schools, and upon his return to Kendall Green, he, with the aid of Dr. Robert Harvey Gault, Professor of Psychology in Northwestern University, will perfect these tests. Dr. Gault, who is studying the possibility of using the sense of touch in the understanding of vibrations caused by speech, is making experiments on several college student volunteers to see if they can be trained to understand sound vibrations through touch alone. Reports on the experiments will be submitted to the National Research Council.

It was with much grief when the Co-eds returned to college to find that their beloved dean, Miss Grace D. Coleman, was absent for sometime at her home in South Carolina, making arrangements for her father's funeral. However, in a short time, they were once more cheered by the presence of their "shepherdess" at Fowler Hall, although they were much sympathetic towards her for the loss of her distinguished father. After the funeral, Mrs. Coleman accompanied her daughter

Grace to Washington, and is making the Green her temporary residence until she has settled her definite plans.

The first days of the collegiate year were appalling—cold and rainy. Nevertheless, as time has passed on, the weather has turned out very lovely, just as it should be. The Green is more beautiful than ever, especially in its autumnal splendor of variegated color in grass and leaves. Along with the animation still fresh from the delightful vacation, this kind of weather is invigorating and exhilarating to the students. Swimming and tennis are at their acme of popularity.

No sooner had college opened than coach Ted Hughes started to steer the football squad on Hotchkiss Field. Despite the fact that Gallaudet is so unfortunate as to lose her ablest warriors, such as Langenberg, Boatwright and Lahn, who graduated last June, Coach Hughes is confident in the ability of several promising newcomers.

On the first Saturday afternoon of the collegiate year, the Young Women's Christian Association entertained the ladies of the Preparatory and Normal Classes at an informal tea-reception. In the receiving line were the cabinet members of the association. A novel name contest was overwhelmingly successful and helped enliven the tea. For the largest number of names, a prize went towards Miss Mary Dobson '25.

In the evening under the joint auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., a "get-acquainted" reception was held in Chapel Hall. Here East bowed to West, and North to South. A comparatively large assemblage, including the members of the Faculty and their wives, was present. Every one enjoyed the evening throughout.

Saturday evening, September the twenty-seventh, the young ladies of the Preparatory Class were initiated into the Jollity Club. Refreshments, consisting of lemonade and fancy cakes, were served. Afterwards the Uppers were entertained with stunts at the expense of the Preps.

The first cabinet meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held in Fowler Hall on October first. The cabinet officers for the year 1924-25 are President, Margaret Jackson '25; Vice-President, Emma Sandberg '25; Secretary, Esther Forsman '27; Treasurer, Lucille DuBose '27, and Chairman, Fern Newton '27. Miss Cook, the Co-eds' advisor, was unable to be present



GALLAUDET COLLEGE ALUMNI

at the meeting, owing to the necessity of attending the setting up conference at Kamp Kalkert. However, the member were honored by the presence of Professor Peet of English and French, Miss Coleman, and Miss Helen W. Pence, the retiring President of the association at Gallaudet of last year. The meeting over, a tea was served.

Saturday afternoon, October Fourth, the Buff and Blue eleven opened their football season by meeting Buchnell College at Lewisburg, Pa. Buchnell's regulars and reserves proved so strong that the Greeners weakened in the third quarter in spite of their assiduous energy. The result brought a defeat to the hands of the Buff and Blue by the score 39-6.

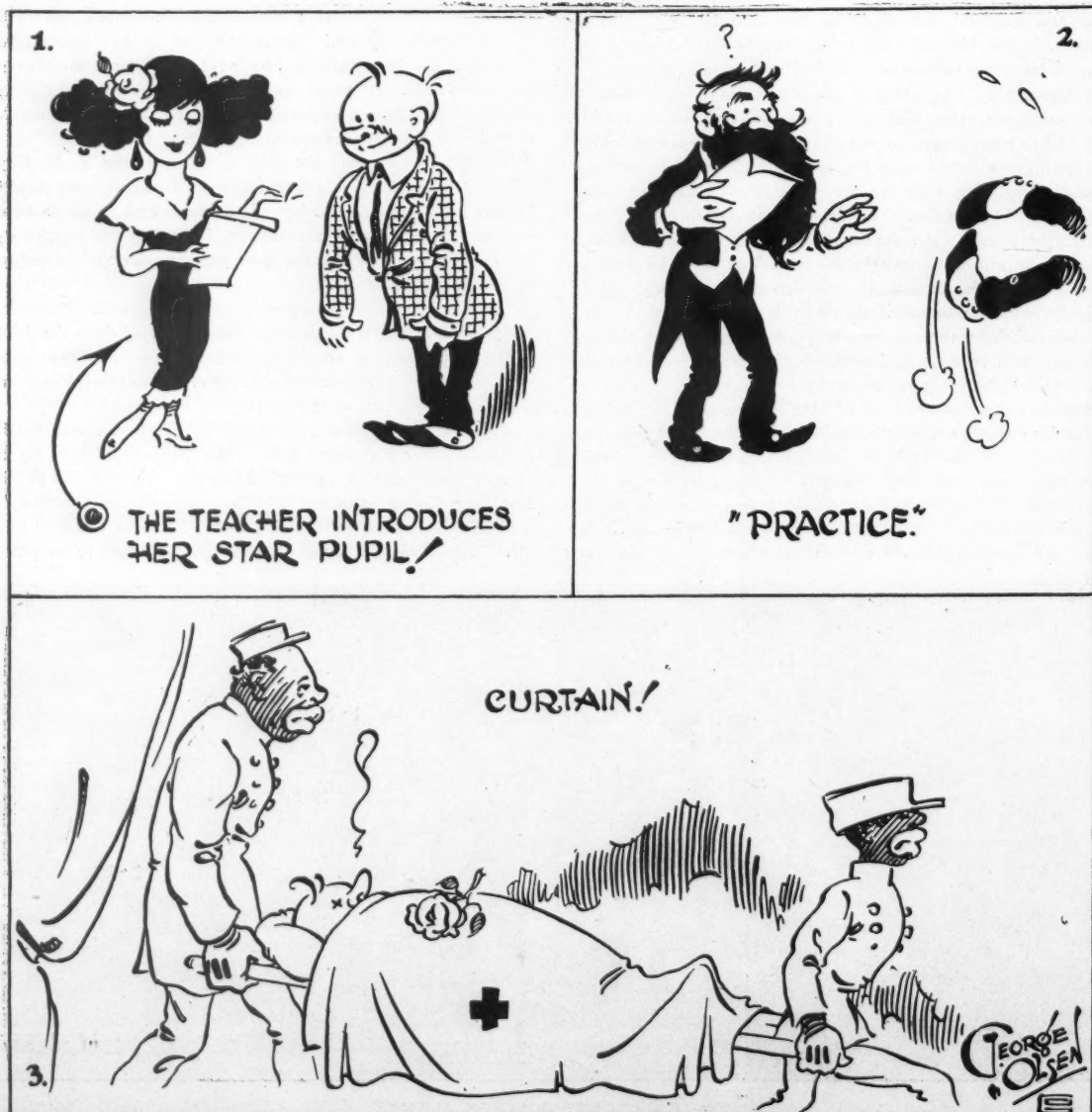
Sunday evening, the fifth of October, the first Y. W. C. A. service meeting was held in the Girls' Reading Room in recognition of the Preparatory girls as new members of the association. The service was simple but beautifully illuminated with candles, symbolic of the "Y" Circle of Light. Miss Williamson, who is connected with the city Y, spoke before the

members. Miss Gladys Hansen, '28, sang "Blest be the Tie that Binds," in impressive signs.



MR. AND MRS. HENRY J. PULVER at their home in Washington, D. C.

Difficulties of Ours VI



Our friend Mr. Lipreader, enters the big Lipreading Contest

A Pictorial Record of the Camp

OCCASION—The second annual "Camping Reunion." PLACE—Point O'Woods, South Lynne, Connecticut. TIME—August 17, to Labor Day, inclusive. CHARACTERS—Mr. and Mrs. F. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Misses Pinette, Anthony, Dougan, and Messers. Lapidès, Sullivan, Bouchard, and Hamra. EXTRAS—Messers. Rockwell and Durian. DOINGS—See below snap-shots.



Mr and Mrs Freddy Moore of *Silent Worker* fame.



The Feminine Element—Mrs Moore, Miss Dougan, Miss Pinette, Miss Anthony, and Mrs. Murphy



Do his old College mates recognize him? Well, if it aint Mike Lapidès!

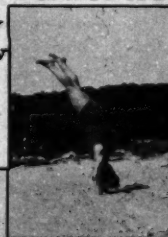


Murphy
Bouchard
Moore
Hanna
Lapidès
Sullivan
the male element

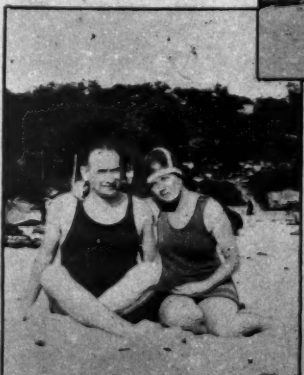


Mack Sennett's Substitutes

Left—Miss Anthony demonstrates how it's done Out West—a Cowgirl Stunt



"Sand Fleas"—a jolly bunch.



"Mike" and "Mary" on the beach—too bad it's not "Doug and Mary"



The Most Envied Man in the Party—Reason obvious.



Sunshine and Smiles by the salt, salt sea



Who's Who in the Deaf World

Names will be printed alphabetically as they come from month to month and when completed the list will be turned over to a National Committee who will recommend such persons as deserve of a place in the WHO'S WHO book which we are planning to publish in the near future. We hope those who have failed to furnish us with data about themselves will not delay any longer than can be helped. If your name is omitted it will not be our fault. We wish to be informed of any error discovered in the list in this magazine so that we can make the corrections for the book.

BURNS, SANFORD RUBY. Born April 9, 1894, at Freeport, Ill. Assistant instructor in Printing and Athletic Coach, Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville. Home address: Freeport, Ill. Fair speaker and lipreader; excellent signmaker. Attended McCowen Oral School, Chicago, 1901-03; Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville, Illinois, 1903-1914; graduated in 1914; Gallaudet College, 1914-19—graduated A. B.; University of Illinois—athletic coaching in summers of 1921 and 1922; University of Wisconsin, summer of 1923; Notre Dame, coaching in summer of 1923 and 1924; Member Kappa Gamma of Gallaudet College; N. F. S. D.; N. A. D.; Illinois Association of the Deaf; Gallaudet College Alumni Association; Silent Athletic Club and Pas-a-Pas Club of Chicago; Alumni Association of Illinois School. Lost hearing at two and a half years from spinal meningitis (total.) Held position of boys' supervisor and athletic director at Kendall School under A. L. Roberts, principal, in 1919-1920; assistant instructor and athletic coach, Illinois School since 1920; worked as clerk at the U. S. Arsenal in Rock Island during summer of 1917; correspondence clerk in the War Rush Insurance in Washington, D. C., 1919; worked at the Goodyear and the Ford Motor Co., in Detroit in other summers. Very active in athletics at Illinois School; played right tackle on Gallaudet Football team, 1916-1919; manager Gallaudet College basketball team which clinched the championship of the District League in 1919; organized the Jacksonville Division No. 88 of the N. F. S. D.; always active in the N. F. S. D.; was vice-president of the Illinois Association of the Deaf; member Board of Managers of the Home for the Aged Deaf; was the first deaf student at University of Illinois; sergeant-at-arms at the St. Paul N. F. S. D. convention in 1924.

DOUGHERTY, (B.S., M.Sc. & D.Sc.), GEORGE THOMAS Born Jan. 4 1860, at Grubville, Franklin Co., Mo. Analytical Chemist and Metallurgist with American Steel Foundries, Chicago, Ill. Home address: 6833 Anthony Ave., Chicago. Poor speaker, poor lipreader, good signmaker. Attended Missouri School for the Deaf, Fulton, Mo.; Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., and Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Member of National Association of the Deaf, Pas-a-Pas Club of Chicago, Gallaudet College Alumni Association and Illinois Association of the Deaf, National Union Assurance Society and American Chemical Society. Lost hearing from typhoid fever. Married Sept. 1, 1886, to Miss Annie Wicklow (deaf.) One hearing child. Wife was teacher for 6 years in Minnesota School for the Deaf. He has held the following important positions: Chief Chemist for 22 years for American Steel Foundries and now Associate Chemist; President World's Congress of the Deaf in 1893; one of 3 honorary life members of National Association of the Deaf; a frequent contributor to Scientific and Technical periodicals, some of which papers were republished in the chemical press of Europe. Author of several standard methods of chemical analysis in text books and in large laboratories for which the honorary degree of Doctor of Science was awarded him by his alma mater.

Wife is president of Board of Managers of Illinois Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf.

FANCHER, FREDERICK GEORGE. Born Dec. 14, 1890, at West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. Bandmaster and Military Instructor, Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville. Fair speaker; excellent lipreader and signmaker. Attended Fanwood School, New York City, 1896-1910; Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., 1910-1914. Member. Kappa Gamma Fraternity, Gallaudet College; life member Gallaudet Collge Alumni; National Association of the Deaf (life); National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. Lost hearing at two and a half years from catarrh (partial). Married Nov. 13, 1913, to Katherine H. Martin (deaf); four hearing children. Wife attended Gallaudet College, was one of the Wade girls and is a fine lip-reader. Mr. Fancher was one of the first members of the deaf band at the Fanwood School; organizer and leader of Gallaudet College band, 1910-1914; 1915-1917; Texas School for the Def, 1917-1918; bandmaster military and musical instructor Louisiana School for the Deaf, 1915-1917; Texas School for the Deaf, 1917-1918; bandmaster, and draftsman at Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, 1918-1922; bandmaster and teacher at the Tennessee School for the Deaf, 1921-23; managing editor *Buff and Blue*, Gallaudet College, 1913-14; organizer of several deaf bands at several different schools for the deaf; led Tennessee School band at N. A. D. convention, in Atlanta, Ga., 1923, also Illinois School deaf band a N. F. S. D. convention in St. Paul in 1924; can play any kind of band instrument—but always a cornetist. Has driven a car practically through every state of the Union; operated a taxi-line of three cars between Nashville, Tenn., and Power Plant during the World War, in summer and fall of 1919.

UNDERHILL, ROSE MAY DAWSON LONG. Born Jan. 31, 1885, at Salina Kansas. Teacher, Florida State School for the Deaf, St. Augustine, Fla. Home address: Nelmar Terrace, St. Augustine. Fair speaker; poor lip-reader; excellent signmaker. Attended Colorado School for the Deaf, 1892-94; Kansas School for the Deaf, 1894-1902; Ohio State School for the Deaf, 1902-05 (graduated); Gallaudet College, 1906-08. Member O. W. L. S., Gallaudet College; N. A. D.; Associate member G. C. Alumni; Florida Association of the Deaf. Lost hearing at two from typhoid fever (partial). Married in 1909, to O. W. Underhill (deaf). One child. Has been literary teacher, Florida School for the deaf since 1918.

FUGATE, (B. A.) SNOWA PEARL FROST. Born June 6, 1886 at Burnside, Ky., Pulaski Co. Home address: 230 St. Joseph St. Excellent speaker; fair lip-reader; excellent signmaker. Attended Public School three and half years in Kentucky; Kentucky School for the Deaf, 1897-1902; Gallaudet College, 1903-1908. Member Gallaudet College Alumni Association. Lost hearing at 10 years' from spinal meningitis (total). Married in 1908 to Wm. C. Fugate (deaf). Two hearing children.

THE DEAF WORLD

Compiled by Kelly Stevens

In the June issue of the *Printing Instructor*, a monthly magazine devoted to printing, and published by the United Typothetae of America, Chicago, we note where Harold Price, one of our printer boys, won second place in the good printing contest conducted by that magazine.

The contest required the setting of an advertisement and sending a copy of it to the judges, Mr. Frank K. Phillips, Manager Education Dep't, American Type Founders Company; Mr. F. C. Lampe, Director Education Dep't, Barnhart Bros. and Spindler; and Mr. Thomas Knapp, Superintendent of Instruction, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Chicago.

The magazine had the following to say about Harold's copy:

Second place: Harold Price, one year and eight months in the Kansas School for the Deaf, Olathe, Kansas. Alfred L. Kent, Instructor.

Good mechanical details (note mortising of cap L in word "Lectures"). Spacing fair. Use of cap lines not as effective as lower case for display in advertising. White space at the bottom could be reduced and opened up at the head a little.

Such work as this, with the limited amount of equipment and material we have on hand, is indeed quite a feather in the cap of Mr. Kent, our printing instructor. We desire to congratulate both and hope the good work continues.—*Kansas Star*.

EFFICIENCY.

De Style—"That new masseur gave me a wonderful massage today."

Gunbusta—"He's a deaf mute, you know, and he was rehearsing a speech he is going to make tonight before his society."

DEAF MAN DECORATED.

Eugene Graff, deaf wood carver, has received the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the French government for forty years' labor among the thousands of persons suffering from the same affliction as he. It undoubtedly was the greatest moment in his life when the Minister of Hygiene pinned the decoration on Graff's breast. Unable to express his thanks verbally, Graff only bowed—to hide the tears.—*Ex*.

HIS BARYTONE WORKED

After trying in vain to communicate with some of the delegates to the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, which opens its convention here today, the clerk at the St. Francis hotel was greatly relieved when one of them wrote out his preference in rooms. It was a valuable hint.

A moment later, another guest arrived,

perspiring between two heavy handbags. The clerk briskly scribbled the question: "How much would you like to pay for a room?"

The guest looked at the slip and then glared at the clerk.

"Gimme a \$3 room," he growled, in a heavy barytone.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

A TESTIMONIAL TO REV. FRANKLIN C. SMIELAU

A proceeding not on the program at the convention of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, held at Williamsport in the middle of August, was the presentation to Rev. Franklin C. Smielau, of Selins Grove, Pa., missionary to the deaf of the dioceses of Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Erie and Bethlehem, a purse of \$300 in gold, in appreciation of his many years of helpful service in behalf of the deaf of all creeds of the State. The presentation address, delivered by Mr. J. A. McIlvaine, Jr., of Philadelphia.—*Mt. Airy World*.

DEAF AND DUMB TRIAL

A Moscow message states:—A strange trial has just been held in Moscow. A deaf and dumb locksmith, accused of attacking two women, was tried before a deaf and dumb jury and a mute judge.

The trial took place in the club of the deaf and dumb. A gallery of 171 deaf and dumb spectators were present.

The spectators, unable to shout, expressed their agitation by gesticulating wildly. The prosecuting attorney delivered an impassioned indictment in sign language. The defending attorney responded with an equally heated, though inaudible, speech.

The verdict, rendered by a silent judge amid a silent courtroom, was "Guilty." The poverty, illiteracy, and ignorance of the accused were regarded as recommendations for mercy. The prisoner was discharged with a sharp reprimand.—*Belfast Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1924.

A SPECIAL WELCOME

Two well-dressed men, wearing the badge of the convention of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, strolling this morning, were accosted by a well-dressed stranger who had been gazing not wisely but too well on the juice that queers.

Retaining with difficulty his equilibrium on the storm-tossed maindeck of Wabasha street, he studiously pursued the wording of one of the badges until his eye lit on the distinguishing title "President."

A glimmer of intelligence followed a bleary batting of the eyelids, as it gradually dawned on the Brother of Befuddle-

ment that he had stopped no ordinary scrub, but a paramount personage.

Drawing himself up to his full dignity, he drew out a stub pencil and a telegram blank, and through tremendous travail wrote the following, which he gravely handed to the head of a half-million dollar society: "I welcome you to St. Paul, even though I am drunk."—*St. Paul Dispatch*.

PLEASURE AND BUSINESS MIX

The handicap of being deaf and dumb does not hinder Elvin and Clifford Pollock, 16 and 13 years old, respectively, from having their full joy out of life, and with that joy, which they share among other youths, there comes a tidy income which helps their widowed mother defray the expense of their education at school in Fulton, Mo.

Two months ago the neighborhood in the vicinity of 3409 Euclid avenue resounded with the clatter of hammers. The noise continued for two weeks and then the children of the neighborhood were admitted into the mystery of what was "going on over at Pollock's."

"A roller coaster," shouted each one who came to see, and in the same breath came the plea, "givus a ride."

The plans for the winding, waving miniature coaster, the work of constructing the track, and the building of the cars was all done by the two mutes.

"Pollock park" is open from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock at night. The boys have strung electric lights so that the business of "two rides for 5 cents" may be kept in operation after dark.—*Kansas City Journal*.

LINOTYPE OPERATING OFFERS OPPORTUNITY FOR DEAF AND DUMB

Linotype operating long has been recognized as an excellent field of activity for the deaf and dumb. Many deaf and dumb people have taken up work at the keyboard with entirely satisfactory results. A considerable number of such operators are holding down good positions today, and a lot more are serving their apprenticeship at the keyboard. In the neighborhood of fifty schools for the deaf and dumb in North America are teaching Linotype operating, and various other public and private institutions are offering deaf-mutes the opportunity to become workers on the Linotype.

To hundreds of deaf and dumb people annually the linotype offers a way out—a chance for considerable success.

In the plant of the News, Montgomery, W. Va., a Model 14 Linotype is being operated in a highly satisfactory way by Homer P. Flaherty, a deaf-mute.

But, for the matter, Flaherty, who is fifty-two years old, has been operating Linotypes that way for the last twenty-one years.

"I first learned the Junior Linotypes," says Flaherty, "then others; but I like the new one best of all."

Abraham Richman, forty-five years old, a deaf-mute, has been operating Linotypes for twenty-five years, and for the last nineteen years for the Tribune, Altoona, Pa.

"Mr. Richman," says A. D. Houck, former general manager of the Tribune, "is a very proficient operator, capable of producing the most intricate composition. He is a very satisfactory workman, and his proofs are exceptionally free from errors. He can easily be made to understand any composition instructions, and is thoroughly conversant with the mechanism of the Linotype. There are few if any more competent operators than Abe."

Richman was born in Russia, Poland. When five years of age he came to America with his parents. A deaf-mute, he educated at the Mt. Airy School for the Deaf in Philadelphia. When the Linotype was installed there (said to be first school for the deaf to give pupils an opportunity to learn the trade), he returned for a post graduate course in Linotyping.

For four years he worked on the Commercial-Gazette (later the Gazette-Times) of Pittsburgh, then for the Gazette and Bulletin of Williamsport, the Mirror of Altoona, and, for the last nineteen years, for the Altoona Tribune. For the last nineteen years, he has set all the six point stock reports, market quotations, sport matter and classified ads for the Tribune.

He has helped eight other deaf-mutes to become operators, for he believes Linotype operating to be the best and most lucrative trade for them.

Richman is married, and has two sons and a daughter. He owns the property which he occupies.

But these are only two of the many specific instances of success on the Linotype experienced by deaf and dumb people. We shall be glad to publish other stories later.—*The Linotype News*, Sept. 15, 1924

WORTHY PRAISE

A manufacturer of automobile tires in Columbus said he employed several deaf men and found them his best workers. He wanted more of them. When asked what made them preferred over others, he said that they are prompt, quick, regular and always at it. Then when he met them, they always nodded to him and in their faces he thought he could see good will. He enjoyed seeing them out of their work as well as in it.

When asked if any had been unworthy he said not one.

Such a report speaks well for the schools for the deaf.—*Ohio Chronicle*.

JOHN E. CRANE

John Emery Crane, a noted teacher of the Hartford, (Conn.) school for 44 years, died July 24, aged 74 years, 6 months. He was a native of Maine, but as the state then had no school for the deaf he was sent at the age of 13 to the one at Hartford, from which he

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graduated four years later. He next entered Gallaudet College in 1872 and carried off the highest honor of his class, '77 being the valedictorian. As a student he was diligent, conscientious and manly.

He was appointed a teacher in the Hartford School in 1879 and served continually up to 1923 when ill-health caused him to ask for a year's leave of absence hoping by that time he could resume his work.

Mr. Crane will be best remembered by the book he compiled in 1890—"Bits of History," made up of 100 stories of the United States History and written in simple language, especially adapted to deaf children. It has been in use by many of the schools for the deaf in this country. Mr. Crane also was an interesting writer; as associate editor of the school's paper he contributed notes, stories and sketches of prominent alumni of the school.—*Ohio Chronicle*.

DEAF OF ALABAMA OPEN SESSION

Thursday marked the opening of the sixth biennial convention of the Alabama Association for the Deaf, following a reception, Wednesday night, at the Hillman hotel for those who were first to arrive. Approximately 200 delegates were present at the Chamber of Commerce when the morning session opened.

Invocation was delivered by Rev. J. W. Michaels of Arkansas, after which a poem, "Birmingham, 1924," written by one of the members of the association, was read. The poem set forth a vivid picture of the gathering of the "silent throngs" of the Magic City and revealed the inspiration that enables the deaf to become good and useful citizens.

D. E. McLendon, President of the city commission, delivered the address of welcome. "It is customary," he said, "to deliver the keys of the city on an occasion such as this, but I want you to know that the people of Birmingham have removed the doors from their hinges in order to show their hospitality to the of Alabama."

HISTORY OUTLINED

Borden Burr spoke of his acquaintance with the deaf dating back to when he was a boy at Talladega, where he played ball with the inmates of the state school for the deaf. He learned to know and love them, he said, and later to realize that their apparent affliction often was a blessing; that instead of being wards of the state or subjects for charity, they became good and useful citizens,

providing not only for themselves, but often for others.

Among other speakers were Dr. W. C. Gewin of Birmingham, who extended a hearty welcome to the delegates and praised their achievements, and J. M. Robertson, chief of the North Carolina labor bureau and president of the Association of the Deaf of that state, who spoke chiefly on the urgent need of a labor bureau in every state, telling how one could be established here and of the benefits that would accrue to the entire community.

PRESIDENT HERE

The morning session was brought to a close following an address by the president of the association, William F. Grace, who outlined in brief the growth of the organization from a membership of 40 to several hundred during the 12 years of its existence.

"This is not charity," Mr. Grace declared, "but a measure to protect a certain portion of the good and useful citizens of the state. It insured good citizenship, and this is the chief duty, not only of every individual, but of every department of the state."

Mr. Grace also expressed appreciation for the cordial welcome extended the association by representatives of the people of the city of Birmingham and for the splendid program that has been provided for their entertainment.

Aside from the regular business sessions, the program provides for a sight seeing ride, a water melon cutting at East Lake and a picnic Saturday at West Lake.

Interpretation of all speeches was made by Miss Maumee Roberts, who used both sign language and speech.—*Alabama paper*.

USE EYES NOT EARS AND AVOID SMASHUPS, MUTE URGES DRIVERS

In the average motorist would "stop and look for approaching danger a railroad crossings as well as "listen" there would be fewer fatal accidents, in the opinion of Cortland J. Ridler, deaf mute, 825 West Walnut street. Ridler has been driving an automobile for several years. He is considered one of Kalamazoo's careful drivers.

"Few motorists take the trouble to look in both directions when crossing railroad tracks if the warning bell is not ringing," says Ridler. "The driver of a motor car who is deaf will stop his car and look before crossing the tracks. The

latter is the more careful driver of the two. If for any reason the mechanism of the bell should be out of order a serious accident might result to the driver who depends solely upon his sense of hearing."

DEAF VERY CAUTIOUS

In Kalamazoo about 40 per cent of the deaf own automobiles, Ridler claims. None of them have ever been in serious motor accidents, he points out. They depend entirely upon their eyesight to keep them out of trouble, he explains. They are extremely cautious drivers, he declares.

"The car is not as dependable as the eye," says Ridler. "In following out the safety first programs the driver of a motor vehicle must keep his eyes on the alert at all times.

"The deaf driver is able to detect at once when anything goes wrong with his motor. His sense of feeling is very acute. For example the average motorist can tell the moment he has a flat tire by the 'feel' of the rim on the pavement. The deaf driver is able to distinguish a poorly inflated tire just as readily.

BE CAREFUL APPEAL

"Railroad crossings and busy street intersections will always be safe for motorists and pedestrians if the driver will obey the traffic rules and drive cautiously. The 'A. B. C.' rules of all motorists should be 'Always, Be careful.'

"Cultivate the habit of using 'thinking eyes when driving your car," suggests Ridler. "The careful driver will investigate for himself, regardless of whether the crossing is guarded by a watchman, gates, or bell.

"Some States will not issue drivers' permits to the deaf. But statistics will show that they are the most careful of drivers.

When asked if he blows his horn to warn pedestrians, Ridler stated that he does. "And," he added, "I can tell the moment it is not working properly, too."—*The Kalamazoo Gazette.*

JOHN L. CLARK, BLACK FOOT INDIAN DEAF AND DUMB SCULPTOR OF WILD ANIMALS

On a summer afternoon about eleven years ago a tall lank Indian sat on the uncompleted porch of a store building in the course of erection at Glacier, Montana. The casual stranger would have observed nothing especially different about him from any other Indian of the Blackfoot tribe, but John L. Clarke was different, being totally deaf and dumb.

The carpenters had dropped some pieces of wood. The Indian picked up one of them and with an ordinary knife began to carve the bowl of a pipe. When he finished it, the bowl was embellished with the head of an Indian in full war bonnet. It attracted the attention of his friends who soon had him busy making other pipes, but his favorite pastime was hunting and occasionally he strayed into the mountains where he became familiar with the characteristics of lion and bears, white Rocky Mountain goats, Big Horn Sheep, snakes and birds. While resting from these hunting trips he amused himself by whittling.

One day, soon after the Government had set aside the area of Glacier National Park, Clarke was in the mountains of the Park and carved the figure of a bear from a log. The figure, cleverly executed,

was seen by Louis W. Hill of the Great Northern Railway and he asked Clarke to carve several dozen little bears to be used as pedestals for desk lamps in the log hotels of the Park. The order was quickly filled and since then Clarke has devoted almost his entire time to the careful chiseling and carving of various forms of wild animals and Indians. Some of the objects are quite small, others are life size, but each is remarkable for the skill it exhibits in detail and accuracy to the minutest degree. The majority of his figures, even the largest, are formed from one block of wood, which is more difficult than if made from several pieces joined after carving.

Clarke is married and has a humble home at Glacier. His first exhibition was placed last year, one in the Chicago Art Institute, the other at Gorham's in New York City. Both received highly favorable comment—*The Sunest Magazine.*

SEEK TO OBTAIN DRIVERS' LICENSES FOR DEAF PERSONS

A decision to launch a campaign to compel the issuance of auto drivers' licenses to deaf people was the principal feature of the biannual convention of the New Jersey Branch of the National Association of the Deaf, held Saturday and Monday in the People's Palace, Bergen avenue, Jersey City. One hundred persons so afflicted were present.

The prime purpose of the convention was to elect officers for the ensuing year, although the convention went on record as scoring the motor vehicle commissioner for refusing to listen to the pleas of the association to permit deaf persons to drive automobiles. Through a resolution unanimously passed it was decided to employ counsel, raise the necessary funds and launch a publicity campaign in order to have recourse to more effective means to obtain the right to drive automobiles.

The resolution states that all efforts to persuade the commissioner of motor vehicles of his error in not allowing the deaf to drive automobiles having proved futile, and inasmuch as Pennsylvania is one of the latest states to permit the deaf who pass the necessary qualifications, to drive, and because they deem it a constitutional privilege, they are going to seek other means to attain their wish.

The officers elected were: Vito Donadio, of Trenton, president; George Brede and Harry Dixon, of Jersey City, first and second vice-presidents, respectively; Miles Sweeney, of Trenton, secretary, and Mrs. Miles Sweeney, treasurer. A banquet was held in the People's Palace Saturday night. F. A. Moore, president of the association, was chairman. Charles T. Hummer, of Jersey City, officiated as toastmaster. The speakers, who incidentally used the sign language, were Rev. John Kent and Marcus Kenner, of New York, and W. W. Beadell of Arlington. Mrs. McCluskey rendered the Star Spangled Banner.

Yesterday afternoon a field day was conducted in West Side County Park. Track events were participated in by the men, girls and children. The three men who won were presented with gold, silver and bronze medals. Other suitable prizes were awarded to the girls and children. The affair closed last night with a ball.—*Jersey Observer, Sept. 2.*

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MARRIAGES

June 25, 1924, at Philadelphia, Pa., Hugh Cusack to Grace Lindgren.

July, 1924, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Mr. ——— Nelson to Helen Carr.

August 30, 1924, at Trinity Chapel, Pittsburgh, Rev. Franklin C. Smielau officiating, George William Phillips to Sarah Oranintha Brown.

BIRTHS

July 4, 1924, at Philadelphia, Pa., to Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Messa, a girl—named Dorothy.

September 4, 1924, at Springville, Iowa, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kinser, a girl.

September 22, 1924, at Waterloo, Iowa, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Thorn a boy—named Ray E.

October 12, 1924, at Philadelphia, Pa., to Mr. and Mrs. George K. S. Gompers, a 7½ pound girl, named Dorothy Sadie.

DEATHS

June 30, 1924, at Waterloo, Iowa, Earl C. Moss, aged 34 years. Caused by peritonitis.

Buried.—At Northampton, Pa., by Rev. Franklin C. Smielau, Melvin Dries, of Allentown, Pa., Wednesday, September 24, 1924.

REV. C. O. DANTZER DIES

Just as we close this last form for the press word has been received of Rev. C. O. Dantzer's death, on October 26th, at a hospital where he was recently removed. Funeral services were held on Wednesday the 20th, at two o'clock from All Souls' Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

The deceased had been failing in health for several years and because of this he was retired last year.

In our next issue we will have a more detailed account.

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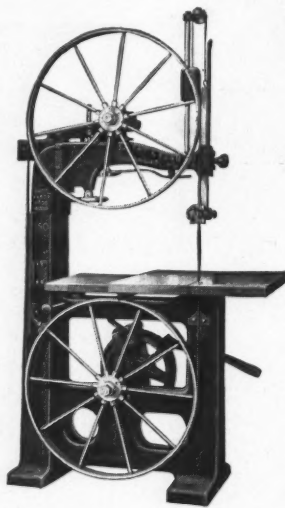
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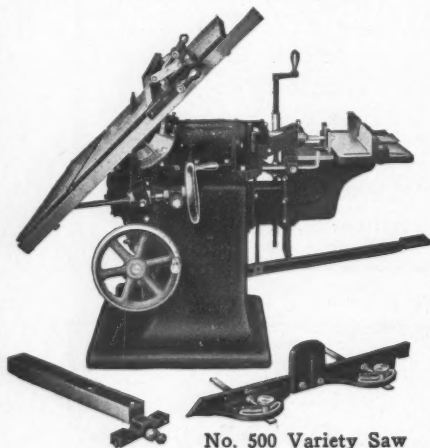
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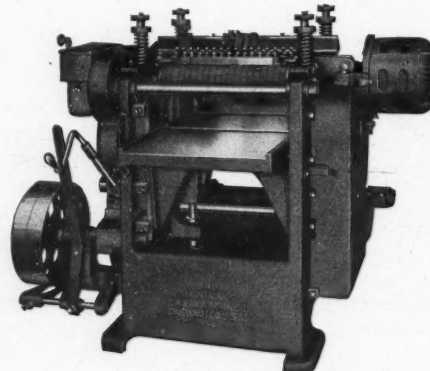
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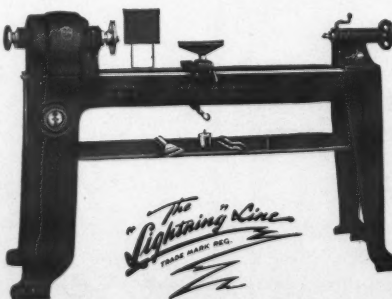
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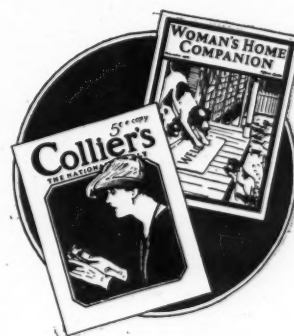


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through the eyes by means
of signs,
that which could not enter through the ears.
Having succeeded beyond his hopes,
he founded alone,
and without any backing
an institution for deaf-mutes,
and sacrificing for them his moderate fortune,
he refused for himself
a bishopric which was offered him
by Cardinal Fleury.
He died in 1789.*